The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1869. VOL. 42: NO. 9.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C

The INQUIRER is published every FRIDAY morning, the following rates:

ONE YEAR, (in advance,).....$2.00
" " (if not paid within six mos.)....2.50
" " (if not paid within the year.)....3.00

All papers outside of the county discontinued without notice, at the expiration of the time for which the subscription has been paid.

Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers, at five cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest, are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank.
Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
Collections promptly made. [Dec. 9,'64-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
He is also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the Mengel House" April 28, 1865:t

S. L. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus. [Ap'l 1,64.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
NOTIONS.
In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

D. W. CROUSE, DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.,
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. K. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 29, '65.,

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
This large and commodious house, having been re taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

BLOODY RUN MARBLE WORKS.
R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra apl19:1y.

SELLING OFF AT COST!
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CASSIMERES, HATS & CAPS,
AT COST.
dec6:3m R. W. DEEKSTRESSER.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

Poetry.

DO YOU MEAN TO PROPOSE?

TO BE SET TO MUSIC FOR THE USE OF ALL YOUNG LADIES.

You come very often, 'tis all very well,
You're a very fine man, and a very big swell;
You've a very good heart, and a very long nose
But now to the point!—do you mean to propose?

The house is besieged both by rich and by poor,
Who knock all day long at grandmamma's door;
They turn up their eyes, and they turn up their toes,
But what is all that if they do not propose?

You say that you love me, but love all alone
To unmarried girls is a thing quite unknown;
You sigh and look down, and present me a rose
But that is all stuff?—do you mean to propose?

I am not so hard-hearted as I may appear;
Why stop and look sheepish?—there's nothing to fear.
You men are such geese! only Beelzebub knows
The trouble you give us before you propose!

'Tis almost two seasons since I have been out;
You simper and smile and you whirl me about;
But this is not business, the horrid time goes—
Another will have me if you don't propose!

You take all the airs of a man I've preferred;
You keep off the rest and you don't say a word,
This is not fair play—sure a fellow who shows
Such uncommon devotion should speak and propose!

I want to be married—do you understand?
You'd give me a world!—only give me your hand!
One can't go on always with cons and with pros—
Never come here again—or be frank and propose.—

London Owl.

PRIDE.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

'Tis a curious fact as ever was known—
But often in human nature shown,
Alike in castle and cottage—
That pride, like pigs of a certain brood,
Will manage to live and thrive on food
As poor as a pauper's pottage.

Of all the notable things on earth,
The queerest thing is the pride of birth
Among our "fierce democracy!"
A bridge across a hundred years,
Without a prop to save it from sneers—
Not even a couple of rotten piers—
A thing for laughter, flings and jeers,
Is American aristocracy!

Depend upon it my snobbish friend,
Your family thread you can't ascend
Without good reason to aprehend
You may find it waxed at the other end
By some plebeian vocation;
Or, worse than that, your boasted line
May end in a loop of stronger twine,
That plagued some worthy relation.

Because you flourish in worldly affairs,
Don't be haughty and put on airs,
With insolent pride of station;
Don't be proud and turn up your nose
At poorer people in plainer clothes;
But learn for the sake of your mind's repose
That all proud flesh, wherever it goes,
Is subject to irritation.

Miscellaneous.

From the Toledo Blade.

NASBY.

The Last Outrage upon Kentucky—Passage of the Constitutional Amendment by the House.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS, (Wich is in the State uv Kentucky) February 7, 1869.

The die is mostly cast—gloom hez settled like a dark spell onto Kentucky. The last vestige uv Constitooshnel liberty is swept away, leavin us nothin but the name thereof, wich is holler mockery. Ef the Senit goes on and concurs with the House—wich it will do—and the rekisit number of States ratify the ackshen of them two accussid bodies—wich they will do—why then all is over. Niggers will vote in Kentucky the same ez white men, and the star uv liberty is sot forever! They may go so far ez they will be in a majority, ez to disfranchise the brave men who served in the Confedrit army.

Ez might hev been expectid, the intelligence affectid the Corners profoundly. We wuz all a settin in Bascom's ez happy ez we cood be. A new barrel hed been tapped. Deekin Pogram hed money, and I wuz not altogether unprovided, ez a letter hed been dropped into the Post Offis that mornin wich contained a remittance uv six dollars to a lottery concern in Noo York. Es I beleeve lotteries to be swindles and demoralizin in their nacher, I opened this missive and confi-catid the contents. I will never be the means uv leading young men to rooin thro the agency of lotteries—never.

It wuz a pleasant scene. The fire wus a burnin brightly; wich reflectin on our respective noses, gave the room a more than usual britenis; Bascom wuz behind the bar, his elbows leanin onto it, waitin for the orders wich he knew wood be made. Captain McPelter wuz a smokin his pipe, peacefly, a watchin the clouds that ariz, formin a sort uv halo about his head; while Deekin Pogram and myself wus jist in the act uv takin suthin hot wich had bin fixed for us. At this moment Pennibacker's boy rode up on Bascom's mule and hove a paper at me wich contained the fatal intelligence. I read it aloud. There wuz no more innocent mirth that nite. Deekin Pogram's hand relaxed its holt onto the glass and it fell on the floor, the precious flooid wastin itself thro the cracks, and the ole Saint fell from his chair in a swoon. I hed more presence uv mind—I drank mine with one convulsive gulp, and then dropped the empty glass. The effect, so far ez manifestin greef wuz concerned, wuz the same ez tho I hed dropped it, likker and all, and it wuz better for me. The glass wuz Bascom's—the sensa-hun in my bowels perdooct by the likker was mine. *That* even coustooshnel amendments can't take away from me.

It didn't take long to figger how this outrage, ef it is consummatid will affect the corners. Ther is in this peeceful township sixty-three loyal white voters, uv wich number thirty-nine vindicated their manhood in the Confederit servis, the others bein too old, ceptin Pollock, wich is from Illinoy, and uv Ablishen proclivities. Garrettstown is in this township, and countin them in ther is two hundred and forty four adult male niggers, and ther wood hev bin a hundred more, hed niggers all bin born bullet and rope proof. So long ez these niggers wuz in their normal condishun uv servitood they wuz indispensible—sence they wuz croolly wrested from us we hev made em almost ez yooseful to us by hevin the law into our own hands. They hev ez a rool accumulated suthin, for their labor. We uv course held the offices. Issaker Gavitt is Assessor, and Dekin Pogram Treasurer, and the niggers hev bin made to pay all the taxes that hev bin paid. They coodent help theirselves, for the law hez terrors when weeldid by strong and willin hands, and the hands uv our offishels are both strong and willin.

But for these niggers the township government wood be a mere nothin. Issaker didn't dare to assess Bascom for fear he'd stop supplies onto him, nor wood Bascom hev any uv the white citizens taxed, for wat ever they shood pay in taxes that went either into the county or State Treasury wuz so much lost to him. He wuz anxious to hev the niggers sweat, for uv the money collectid uv them he got a large per cent., either through the Collector or Treasurer, wich wuz clear gain, ez they don't patronize him anyhow.

In various other ways we hed em. Pennibacker is Justis uv the Peece and hez bin for yeers, and he held the scales firmly. The niggers wood occasionally labor in plantin time or in harvest for the white citizens who owned land, and, filled with the idea that they wuz free citizens, they wood in the most insolent manner demand pay for their services. Uv coarse they wood be refoozed, whereupon they wood bring soot before Pennibacker. The result uv their vencher it is onnecessary for me to state.

"Wat biznis hez a nigger in this yer court?" wood the indignant embodiment uv the majesty uv the law thunder forth with a face ez black ez a cloud. And dismissin the soot he wood promptly ishoo an excooshen agin em for costs. Ten or twenty niggers who sood white men wuz sold out bob and sinker by the court for costs in sich soots, and when the costs didn't take all they hed, the Justis wood fine em for contempt uv court for comin before him at all. The niggers after a few experiments declined to seek justis at that fountain head uv the article.

Then agin in cases uv assault and battery and in inquests on the ded bodies uv niggers it was nessary to hev Pennibacker Justis. Niggers wich wuz found ded hangin to trees, and with bullet holes into em wuz reglerly found guilty uv dyin by visitation uv Providence. Ez they hedn't votes uv coarse none uv the offishels wus afraid uv em. I heard one uv em, wunst, who hed bin fined twenty dollars for striking Issaker Gavitt, wich hed in a playful mood chased his daughter thro the Corners, groaninly exclaim that he wisht he'd bin born in Ireland instid uv Ameriky.

But now how will it be with us? They will vote and they hev a majority. Pollock will be made Justis uv the Peece. Joe Bigler Assessor, and a nigger constable. Wat sekoority hev we? Niggers will soo us and get judgments, and the nigger constable will serve execooshen onto us. Why, Deekin Pogram owes enuff to niggers to swamp every aker he holds, and Bascom wood be sweat severely. And when we punch one uv their heads for insolence to us, then to be arrestid by a nigger, and taken afore a Justis electid by niggers, and be fined or perchance imprisoned! It's too much. When this happens will the Corners, I ask, be a place for gentlemen uv prid and culcher? Nay. And to this it must come.

I see one weak spot in the amendment, viz: It provides that no State shel disfranchise anybody becoz of race or color, but don't say that people can't be disfranchised for other causes, and I eagerly seczed hold uv that ez a ship wreckt mariner does to a plank.

"Wat good will that do us?" groaned the Deekin.

"Why we kin disfranchise em on the skore uv ignorance!" remarkt I "the niggers can't all read?"

"No moro kin I" replied Isaker Gavitt mournfully "I'd be cut out with em."

And upon givin the matter matoor reflection I saw that ther was no bottom to that hope. By makin readin a test, the sooperior class at the Corners wood be more hurt than the inferior class.

Thank Heaven ten States kin block this game and save us this torment. Oh that they may do it. O, that this last bitter draft may be spared us. May the Dimocrisy uv the North put forth their strength and save us this last degradation.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(Wich means Postmaster.)

THE FREE TRADERS' DILEMMA.

The Free Traders are remarkable for the harmony and consistency of their arguments relative to the pending Tariff bill.

1. If they denounce it as "class legislation" in favor of manufacturers, they admit that it will stimulate manufacturers into additional activity, and, by leading more to go into manufacturing, will cheapen our supply of manufactured goods; but.

2. As this is what the whole country wants, they deny that it will stimulate manufactures, and therein deny that it is class legislation.

3. They insist that the reason why it will not stimulate manufactures is because so many will rush into manufactures that competition will break down the business; but

4. They thereby admit that, so far from manufactures receiving no stimulus, the stimulus will be excessive.

5. If they admit that it will aid manufactures, they must admit that manufacturers, in order to avail themselves of its aid, will compete for more men, and that wages will rise; but.

6. As this would cause all working-men to go for the tariff, they deny that it will raise the price of wages, but assert that it will raise the cost of living.

7. In asserting that the working-man's cost of living will rise, it would follow, as he lives on food raised by the farmer, that the farmer must get more for his produce.

8. But, as this would cause farmers to go for the tariff, it becomes necessary to deny that the farmer receives the increased price which the working classes and townspeople pay for their food.

9. If they allege that a high tariff will check importations, it follows that it will lessen the annual balance of trade against us and the flow of gold and bonds abroad to pay for the excess of our consumption over our production; but

10. As all our real statesmen and sensible business men regard our enormous outflow of bonds as the greatest evil of our situation and whatever will check it as national saving and economy, the Free Traders are driven to allege that our imports of goods under a high tariff will be as great as under a low one.

11. Admitting that our importations will not be lessened, it follows arithmetically that on the same importations a high tariff will increase our revenue; but,

12. As this is just what our Treasury needs and the people want, thav, while still insisting that a higher tariff will not lessen importations, deny that it will increase our revenue: thus in effect maintaining that 35 per cent. and 50 per cent. of the same quantity amount to the same sum.

In this dilemma, they denounce all protective tariffs as class legislation for the exclusive benefit of manufacturers, which however, would speedily ruin them; as a prohibitory tariff, which, however, does not diminish imports; as a measure which at once increases our importations, and yet destroys our revenue by the excess of tax it collects from every imported article; as a measure which will raise all prices to buyers and lower all prices to sellers; and, finally, as a gigantic robbery of the people by a few, the proceeds of which, after the commission of the crime, are in nobody's possession, but are diffused so evenly over the whole people that nobody has made a cent by it, while everybody has lost! Query: Can all these things be?—*New York Tribune.*

FOUR GREAT EXPLORERS.

There are three great travelers whom the Editor of the Magazine knows well, and whom at various times he has specially introduced to its readers. The scenes of their explorations lie far apart, all of them being in regions heretofore almost unknown No three men can be found differing more widely in personal appearance. Mr. Charles F. Hall, to whom it has been reserved by his own individual labor to clear up the mystery of the fate of Sir John Franklin and his associates—a task which has been vainly attempted by expeditions fitted out by the Government of Great Britain and the United States—born, we think, certainly reared, in the Great West—is a man of large frame, with light hair, blue eyes, and flowing beard, a very Viking in aspect; rather slow of speech—a man whom upon first introduction one would be apt to set down as the most diffident person he ever met. Mr. John Ross Browne, now American Minister to China, born in Ireland but from boyhood an American, is rather above middle height, spare of figure, with scanty dark hair, broad forehead, and the general air of a scholar rather than of an explorer. Mr. Du Chaillu—our "Friend Paul"—is, though born in America, of French descent, and educated in France; and while he writes our language with perfect facility, and speaks it with fluency, it is with a marked Parisian intonation. He is hardly five feet four in stature, and slight in form; we doubt if he weighs a hundred pounds. His closely cropped hair is a black as a raven's wing; and were it not for the flashing of a most brilliant black eye, he is about the last man whom one would dream of being the most daring traveler of our day. To those three we add the name of another whom we only know from his books, but who yet always seems to us like a personal friend; David Livingstone, Scotch by birth, but African by long residence and wide travel. A spare, wiry man of middle stature—we judge from his portrait—with strongly marked and rather rugged features, by no means a notable looking personage.

But these three men whom we know possess one characteristic in common. They are *lovable* men. Children—those instinctive judges of human nature—take to them at once. Let either of them be seated at your fireside, and in half an hour—you can not tell how—all your young people will be clambering around them. So, too, with uncivilized men, who are but big children, and quite often very bad ones. They take to these men. Livingstone also clearly belongs to this class. There is hardly in all story any thing more touching than the perfect faith with which the wild Makololo followed Livingstone across the whole breadth of Africa, and for weary years awaited his return from England to lead them back from the sea to their inland homes. If a man lacks this personal magnetism, no matter what else he may have, he will not be one of those great travelers whose books men, women, and children love to read. There is nothing more notable in the narratives of these travelers than the perfect devotion which these wild attendants bear to their civilized companions. It is the story, over which so many tears have been shed, of Robinson Crusoe and his man Friday.—*A. H. Guernsey, in Harper's Magazine.*

THE views which folks entertain respecting economy are often extremely curious. A girl who is pretty, good-tempered, sensible, and altogether charming, is considered a bad match; while some wholly undesirable young woman, who happens to have a few thousand pounds, is reckoned to be a good one, notwithstanding that the former may understand how to keep house and manage affairs, which is a fortune in itself. I knew a case, says a writer in *Chamber's Journal*, in which a most eligible damsel was pronounced by his friends as unfit to marry a certain young divine, because, forsooth, she was "without a penny." He was weak-minded enough, after having proposed to her in form, to give way to their remonstrances, and she was strong minded enough to bring an action against him for "breach of promise". The damages were laid at five thousand pounds, and she gained them (I am happy to say) in full. The impressional defendant, who had reaped nothing but ridicule from his former advisers throughout this trying ordeal—which included a protracted cross examination by Sergeant Valentine (always retained in these delicate cases)—was now brought to reason. He addressed the young lady in a strain even more fervent than before: "I have behaved infamously!" he owned, "but if you will only forgive and forget, we may be happy yet, [with other verses.] The only objection which my friends had to you is now removed. They can no longer say that you are without a penny, since you have five thousand pounds of your very own.' And the happy pair were married accordingly.

THE climate of Arizona in winter is finer than that of Italy. It would scarcely be possible to suggest an improvement. I never experienced such exquisite Christmas weather as we enjoyed during our sojourn. Perhaps fastidious people might object to the temperature in summer, when the rays of the sun attain their maximum force, and the hot winds sweep in from the desert. It is said that a wicked soldier died here, and was consigned to the fiery regions below for his manitold sins; but, unable to stand the rigors of his climate he sent back for his blankets. I have even heard complaint that the thermometer failed to show the true heat because the mercury dried up. Everything dries—wagons dry, men dry, chickens dry; there is no juice left in anything, living or dead, by the close of summer. Officers and soldiers are supposed to walk about creaking; mules it is said, can only bray at midnight; and I have heard it hinted that the carcasses of cattle rattle inside their hides, and that snakes find a difficulty in bending their bodies, and horned frogs die of apoplexy. Chickens hatched at this season, as old Fort Yumers say, come of the shell ready cooked; bacon is eaten with a spoon; and butter must stand an hour in the sun before the flies become dry enough for use. The Indians sit in the river with fresh mud on their heads, and by dint of constant dipping and sprinkling manage to keep from roasting, though they usually come out parboiled. Strangers coming suddenly upon a group squatted in water up to their necks, with their mud-covered heads glistening in the sun, frequently mistake them for seals. Their usual mode of traveling down the river is astride of a log, their heads only being visible. It is enough to make a man stare with amazement to see a group of mud balls floating on the current of a hot day, laughing and talking to each other as if it were the finest fun in the world. I have never tried this mode of locomotion, but have an idea it must be delightful in such a glowing summer climate.—*J. Ross Browne.*

THE FISCAL FAILURES OF NEW YORK RAILROADS.

The fiscal failures of New York railroad companies, as compared with the success and economical management of the same kind of roads in Pennsylvania, is one of the wonders which now attract the attention of financiers in all parts of the country. As an example, the New York and Erie railroad has been a fiscal failure from its inception, through its construction and during its operation. The originators of the enterprise were imbued, as after results proved, with the purpose of making it a swindle, so that from leading officers down to insignificant subordinates, who had the handling of funds belonging to the company, a system of thieving has been practised such as is not recorded in any of the criminal annals of the world. The master spirits at the head of this villainy were and are those who assumed that all the financial ability and liberal enterprise of the country are centred in New York. In their opinion there is no business judgment to be found elsewhere than in New York; but for the last six months, as competition has slowly raised the curtain behind which this "business judgment" conducted its operations, the country is forced to behold a development of thieving and false pretence which have no parallel anywhere but in New York. In contrast with these acts of bold villainy how gratifying it is to behold, in the fair statements of the reports of Boards of Directors of Pennsylvania railroads, the honesty and just dealing with which all these enterprises are conducted. There is not a road in this State that fails to pay its stockholders a just and even profitable dividend. There is no scandal attached to our great roads such as disgrace the managers of the roads of New York These are simple facts without any detail to set them off to advantage, which reflect the very highest credit on the energy and honesty of the railroad men of Pennsylvania. —*State Guard.*

ANECDOTE OF GENERAL WASHINGTON.

Washington had accepted an invitation from Arnold to breakfast with him at West Point on the very day the plot was discovered, but was prevented from keeping his engagement by what men call chance—by the earnest request, namely, of an old officer, near whose station they passed, to spend the night there and inspect some works in the neighborhood. Next day, while Washington, with his staff, including La Fayette, were seated at a table at this officer's quarters, a despatch was brought to the American general, which he immediately opened and read, then laid it down without comment. No alteration was visible in his countenance but he remained perfectly silent. Conversation dropped among his suite; and, after some minutes, the general, beckoning La Fayette to follow him, passed to an inner apartment, turned to his young friend without uttering a syllable, placed the fatal despatch in his hands, and then, giving way to an ungovernable burst of feeling, fell on his neck and sobbed aloud. The effect produced on the young French marquis, accustomed to regard his general (cold and dignified in his usual manner) as devoid of the usual weaknesses of humanity, may be imagined. "I believe," said La Fayette in relating this anecdote, "that this was the only occasion, throughout that long and sometimes hopeless struggle, that Washington ever gave way, even for a moment, under a reverse of fortune; and perhaps I was the only human being who ever witnessed in him an exhibition of feeling so foreign to his temperament. As it was, he recovered himself before I had perused the communication that had given rise to his emotion; and when we returned to his staff not a trace remained on his countenance either of grief or despondency."—Feb. No. of *Lippincott's Magazine.*

EARLY RISING.—Anti early-risers will do well to note that one hour lost in morning naps will put back all the business of the day; that one hour gained by early rising will make fifteen days in a year, or three full years in a long lifetime.

IT is the little troubles that wear the heart out. It is easier to throw a bomb-shell a mile than a feather—even with the artillery. Forty little debts of one dollar each will cause you more trouble and dunning than one big one of a thousand.

"I would bestow my daughter," said Themistocles, "upon a man without money, rather than upon money without a man."

A TRUE MARRIAGE.

I believe there are few thoughtful men who have not come to regard as one of the least explicable among the great riddles of the earthly economy the rarity of well assorted marriages. It might be so different, one cannot help thinking. The adaptations for harmony so wonderful! The elements of happiness so manifold and so rich! Yet how often—how miserably sometimes—it all miscarries! The waters of Paradise turned to fountains of bitterness—the gifts of Heaven perverted to curses upon earth!

I do not mean that there are few unions yielding reasonable comfort, friendly relations, a life free from open quarrel or secret heart-burning; but I speak of very marriage without flaw or jar—a mating alike of the material, with its intangible affinities and its wondrous magnetisms, and of the immaterial principle within that survives the death-change. I speak of a heart home pervaded by harmony not only unbroken—immutable as that of the spheres; felt to be so by those whom it blesses, calms, satisfies; a social state to which, when man and woman attain, there remains nothing in the way of earthly need or acquisition, save daily bread, to be coveted or prayed for.

Some think that, in this trial-phase of our existence, no such state of harmony and happiness is to be found. Among the few who do find it none of these skeptics will have place. No entrance into that temple except for those who believe! Without faith in the Good and the Beautiful—the Good that is felt, not seen—the Beautiful that must be conceived before it is realized—a man is shut out from the highest enjoyment. And such a man can do little to meliorate the world or elevate his race.—"Beyond the Breakers," in Feb. No. of *Lippincott's Magazine.*

MR. BEECHER ON WORTHLESS MEN.—I think the most piteous thing in this world is never written. I have read many a poem, and novel, and tale, that made me cry—and whether they were true or not, it was all the same; but of all affecting poems and novels and tales, I think life itself is the most affecting—common life, just as it turns out of the world. And when I go out to measure men, I say to myself, as one after another they pass before me. "Suppose that man should drop out of life, what would become of him?" It pains me to see how worthless men are—to see how men stand in life, and what they are I have sometimes to perform the burial service over men of whom I could not say a word, and of whom if I expressed what I felt, I should have said, "I bless God that he is gone. The world is better off for his having been taken out of it." Look at human life, break through all the sentimental ways of Society, weigh men as you weigh gold, unmixed with dirt or quartz or any other substance take men up and see how much there is of them that really answer the end of the life to come, and how many there are that, dying, would not be missed. How few there are that, dying, would make the community feel poor. How few there are that, being dead, would yet speak.

LARGE BUILDING FOR STORING GRAIN.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are now having constructed on the east side of Thirtieth street, north of Market street, Philadelphia, a large building for receiving and storing grain. The house will be 555 feet wide. The lower or ground floor will be on the level of Thirtieth street. On the upper floor, which will be about 19 feet higher, there will be six railroad tracks extending the whole length of the building and connecting with the main tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Within the house there will be standing space for ninety six cars, and 600 bins of sufficient capacity to contain each one car load, or about 400 bushels of corn or wheat. The grain will be transferred from the cars through trap-doors in the floor into the bins, which will be provided at the bottom with spouts. There will be a clear height of eight feet from the lower floor to the bottom of the bins, and this floor will be appropriated to the passage ways for wagons across the building, with intermediate spaces for measuring and bagging the grain as it is drawn from the bins above.

FORGOT TO LOOK UP.

I have somewhere seen the story of a man who went one evening to steal corn from his neighbor's field. He took his little son with him to sit on the fence and keep a lookout and give warning in case any one should come along. The man jumped over the fence with a large bag on his arm, and before commencing to take the corn he looked all around and not seeing any one, he was just about to fill his bag. Then the little fellow, his son,—a good little fellow he was too,—cried out,

"Father, there is one way you havn't looked yet!"

The father was startled, and supposed some one was coming. He asked his son which way he meant.

"Why," said the little boy, "you forgot to look up!"

The father was conscience-stricken; he came back over the fence, took his little boy by the hand, and hurried quietly home without the corn he had designed to take.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* has some curious revelations in regard to the art of living in Paris. In the large lyceums and schools of Paris boys are generally very wasteful; they will throw away half the bread they get for lunch, tread upon it, kick it into the gutter, ink it, &c. None of these fragments are lost, the servants sell them to certain dealers, who are called *boulangers en vieux*, and turn their acquisitions to account. They first pick out all the tolerable pieces, which they heat in an oven and then rasp clean; thus prepared, these bits reappear in the market in the shape of toast for soup. Most of the *croutons* cut into lozenges and served on the tables of the rich with spinach have no other origin. As for the dirty crumbs and refuse left after the picking, they are pounded in a mortar and sold to butchers as *chapelure*, with which they cover their cutlets and knuckles of ham.

ONE can no more judge of the true value of a man by the impression he makes on the public, than we can tell whether the seal was gold or brass by which the stamp was made.

A woman 100 years and 5 months old, named Mrs. Tobie, lives in New Gloucester, Me., and retains her mental powers almost unimpaired. She lived 72 years with her husband, who died a few years ago.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 lines 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	26.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

ITEMS.

WRECKS.—Statistics have been published showing that during the past eleven years four thousand eight hundred and eighty-three American vessels have been wrecked, involving a loss of one hundred and ninety-eight million dollars,

CALMING EFFECT OF FLOWERS.—It is reported from the Michigan State Lunatic Asylum that some of the severest cases of insanity in men brought to the institution in irons, and manifesting the most violent symptoms, have been suddenly calmed down to a condition bordering on sanity by the presentation of a boquet gathered from the greenhouse.

THE D'ARCY M'GEE MURDER.—It is stated on the authority of the Toronto *Telegraph* that Whalen, some time previous to his execution, said there were two others engaged with him in killing M'Gee, and that he did not fire the fatal shot. On the strength of evidence since obtained, this statement of Whalen is believed, and it is thought that one of the suspected parties may yet be arrested.

TURKEY AND GREECE.—Although it seems to be generally admitted that the quarrel between these two countries has been settled without coming to blows, yet it appears that Turkey was making preparation for a conflict of some magnitude, since it is announced that a number of vessels have been chartered in the port of Trieste by the Turkish Government, for the purpose of conveying military stores and munitions of war to all the ports of the Ottoman empire.

FRENCH TRIALS.—A singular report is furnished by the foreign papers of the trial of a girl, in France, and her conviction on her own confession. Circumstances subsequently developed, showed that the girl was innocent, and the Court of Appeal set aside the verdicts, holding that the confession was obtained by intimidation. The mother of the accused girl had told her that if she persisted in denying the charge she would be sentenced to fifteen or twenty years' imprisonment with hard labor.

THE BAROMETER IN MINES.—It has lately been noted that fire-damp explosions in mines have always been preceded by a great fall in the barometer, showing such a change of atmospheric pressure as to permit the excessive escape of the foul gas. This instrument has therefore been recommended as an important adjunct in mining operations, and a writer recently recommends one filled with water instead of mercury; a kind of apparatus well known to physicians as giving highly magnified indications of changes of pressure.

MARRAIGE IN AUSTRIA.—The bill recently introduced into the Austrian Legislature for rendering marriage before the civil authorities compulsory in every case, it is stated, does not meet with the approbation of the Cabinet. Two of the Ministers, it is reported, have just declared that the Government does not consider such a measure necessary, and will therefore oppose it. They think any attempt to deprive marriage of its religious character would be repugnant to public opinion, and that the liberty now accorded of contracting a civil marriage, when the clergy refuse to perform the ceremony, is quite sufficient as a measure of protection to the people.

STORMS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The storms in Great Britain, at the beginning of February, have exceeded any similar events for a long time past. The loss of life was very great. Some of the principal streets of the city of Cork were from three to four feet deep in water. The traffic on the lines of railway on both sides of the river Lee, on which Cork is built, was stopped, the rails having been submerged, and several breaches were made in the Queenstown direct line. At Youghgal the sea broke over the railway, destroying a portion of the station, overturning wagons and making serious breaches in the permanent way. Part of Queenstown was also under water.

MEXICO.—A dispatch from Havana gives some Mexican news of considerable importance. General Negrete captured the city of Puebla on the 3d and issued some incendiary proclamations, but evacuated the city on the 6th, on learning that Government troops were marching against him. A forced loan of $20,000 had been levied on the merchants of San Martin by the revolutionists at that point. There was an incipient revolution in Yucatan, but not deemed worthy of particular note. Trouble existed between the civil and military authorities at Gaudalaxara, and revolution was threatened. The Governor had resigned, and the courts had declared their inability to enforce the laws. There was a revolution in Tlascala another at Neuvo Leon, where Quinoga, at the head of 1,200 well-armed men, had pronounced in favor of Santa Anna. It was thought that Gen. Corona would be appointed Minister to Washington.

A FEARFUL RIDE.—On Thursday of last week the locomotive Leonard W. Jerome was "booked" to follow the mid-day train out of New York to Poughkeepsie, stopping nowhere except for wood and water. Just as she was starting, and unknown to the engineer, two lads, respect

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1869.

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

"The King is dead," "Long live the King." So dynasties come and go where Kings rule. The realities of the past, are forgotten and dismissed with even less ceremony, where the people make and unmake rulers. But sanguine hope of the future is characteristic alike of Monarchies and Republics. To day, Andrew Johnson in deserved shame retires from the high station he has so signally disgraced. To day Gen. Grant enters upon his executive duties as President of the United States. Of no man have higher hopes ever been entertained. However willing, however earnest, however able, it is not in the range of human power or wisdom to fulfil the public expectation. We, ourselves expect much of him; but we must not forget, that the most earnest and self sacrificing labor, the most sterling integrity and the best intentions can only approximate the success it essays. That Gen. Grant will endeavor to the best of his ability to execute the laws in their true spirit and for the public good, to appoint able honest and competent officials in the various departments, and in every way endeavor conscientiously to discharge the duties of his high office all concede. That in the accomplishment of these good intentions, he will be obstructed by managing, buying and selling politicians every one knows. That, in spite of the best and the strictest scrutiny, dishonest and incompetent officials in greater or less numbers will find their way into various positions, we all know is inevitable. This is a world of imperfections and we all are fallible, Grant among the number. We must not expect impossibilities even of the greatest and best of men. We speak thus, because we believe more is expected of Grant than it is possible for any man to accomplish. We believe he will do his best, and that will be well. We expect him to do much; but he has opinions of his own and we do not expect that his views will always agree with ours. Speculations will soon cease to be discussed and realities will take their place. That professional politicians will not surrender without a struggle is already evident; when their plans are thwarted criticism will begin and the professional politician is a venomous, malignant reptile. To the criticism of such men and their followers he, or any one who attempts reform, must submit. With such opinions and expectations we hail the advent of the new Administration. In the interest of Retrenchment and Reform we hope and expect to support and defend it. Of it we expect much good. That some mistakes will occur is almost inevitable. Be it our duty, and that of all good citizens, to praise and support the good and, to endeavor at least, to correct the evil. Grant the soldier now gives place to Grant the Statesman; at the very threshold of this new and untried field of duty we wish him a hearty God speed in every good work. May his record as chief Executive of the nation be even more brilliant than that as commander in chief of her armies.

AT LAST.

On Friday last the Congress of the United States at Washington by a two thirds vote of both Houses, consummated the great work begun in Philadelphia on the 4th of July, 1776.

Both Houses of the National Legislature have finally adopted the proposed constitutional amendment.

The vote in the Senate stood 39 yeas to 13 nays, and in the House 144 yeas to 43 nays.

The bill, including the amendment, reads as follows:

Be it enacted, &c.: two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, and when ratified by three-fourths thereof, it shall be a part of said Constitution.

Article 15. The right of any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

The Legislatures of twenty-eight States must ratify the above before it can become a part of the Constitution.

But as far as Congress has power it has done its work and done it well. We hope the requisite three fourths of the States will promptly ratify the amendment, and enable us to read the Declaration of Independence on its ninety third anniversary feeling that we are no longer acting a solemn farce but that we are living up to the letter and spirit of that noble declaration of our illustrious fathers. If it does nothing more the Fortieth Congress has made itself a record that will grow brighter throughout all future years. It has performed the last act necessary to consummate the great work of the century. That single deed will ever constitute a bright page of our country's history, second only to that which records the great declaration itself. Let the amendment be speedily ratified and the vexed question of suffrage be removed from the political arena.

AMENDMENT RATIFIED.

On Friday afternoon Representative Clarke, of Kansas, telegraphed to the presiding officer of the two branches of the Legislature of that State that the constitutional amendment had passed Congress, and at eight P. M. the same day he received the following dispatch:

TOPEKA, Feb. 27, 1869.— *Hon. Sydney Clarke, M. C.*:—The constitutional amendment was ratified by the Legislature to-day. The vote in the Senate was unanimous, and in the House stood 64 to 7.

M. S. ADAMS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
C. V. AKRIDGE,
President of the Senate.

THE presumption of the *Gazette* of last week on the ignorance of its readers is really astounding. Suppose the police arrangements of New York City are in Republican hands, what can they accomplish where the whole city Government, Courts, Judges, prosecuting attorneys, Mayor and all are copperhead, whisky Ring politicians, backed by SIXTY THOUSAND of a copperhead majority, made up for the most part of thieves, gamblers, robbers, murderers, keepers of bawdy houses &c.? Does the scribbler for the Gazette suppose that even *his* readers are ignorant of the fact that, for several years past under copperhead judges, there has been a standing rule in the Courts of New York providing for the postponement of the trial of every prisoner on his arraignment, for no other purpose than to ascertain if he belonged to the *ring*, or how much he would pay to have the case either dropped or postponed until it should be forgotten. This is a fact as notorious as that New York gives a copperhead majority of from 50,000 to 60,000. As the Gazette man seems to be oblivious on this point we promise him and his readers a bit of New York history on our first page next week.

THE repeal of the Tenure of Office act is still clamored for by over eager editors and politicians. We hope their clamor will be of no avail. The act is a good, right and proper one. It is not only the privilege of the Senate but its duty to see that none but good men are appointed to office. The tenure of Office Act is but little more than the assertion of this duty. If Grant's appointments are good, the act will not interfere, if they are bad it ought to interfere and will. Grant though meaning well is liable to err as other men and cannot reasonably ask to be released from the restraints that are found prudent for others. We shall not be surprised, if the Act is repealed, to see these very men who are loudest in their clamor for the repeal, the first to find fault with Grant and his administration. The whole proceeding seems to us the work of a lot of small politicians who are afraid they will get no appointments. Grant will do well to leave all such out in the cold.

THE subject of taxation has occupied a not undue share of attention in the State Senate. The bill repealing the act taxing mortgages and moneys at interest, was passed in that body by a decisive majority. A bill of vastly more importance, to consolidate all the existing tax laws of the Commonwealth, is still under consideration. No changes are proposed to be made, except to collect all the legislation, now scattered through more than fifty volumes, into one compact form, so that plain men may be able to read and comprehend the whole system for themselves. This arrangement was ordered by a resolution of the Legislature two years since, and is said to have been very faithfully executed by Secretary Jordan.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

OUR cotemporaries are all in a ferment of speculation on probable new cabinet appointments. As guess work pays but poorly we have concluded to let Grant make his own appointment of a cabinet; if he don't get a cabinet to please him it will not be our fault. This may seem very unwise to some folks, but if Col. McKlure had chosen such a policy of masterly inactivity his discomfiture would certainly have been less public if not less mortifying. Time will soon satisfy public curiosity, if not meddling politicians.

WE See a great effort is now making to push forward Harry White as our candidate for Governor. The name ought to be enough to defeat him. Between the two we are unqualifiedly in favor of the renomination of Geary. He has made a good Governor and though we were not favorable to his first nomination, we now believe the best thing the Republican party can do, will be to renominate and re elect him.

THE committee on Plans and Improvements for the Fairmount Park, Philadelphia have lately completed their report. The plans contemplate one of the largest parks in the world containing 2,240 acres. It already embraces 679 acres. The plan includes both banks of the Schuylkill and also the historic stream of the Wisahickon. When completed Philadelphia will have a Park second to none in the world.

WE are requested to state, and we state it by authority, that no letter has been written, or authorized to be written, by Judges Agnew and Williams, or either of them, recommending the appointment of any person as a member of General Grant's Cabinet. The statements in the public press that they have written such a letter or letters are without any foundation.—*The Press.*

THE news from Cuba is still of the most unreliable character. All is uncertainty. The Spanish government has now about 30,000 troops on the island. The Captain General has ordered that no prisoners be taken, but that all captured Cubans be shot. Such conduct can only excite the sympathy of the civilized world in behalf of the insurgents.

As the Administration of Andy Johnson approaches its last hours United States Bonds continue to rise steadily and gold to decline. Nothing could more forcibly illustrate, the faith of the public in the incoming and its lack of faith in the outgoing administration. May our fairest hopes be fully realized.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned over on Friday last, to March 8th, to give members an opportunity to attend the Inauguration ceremonies and festivities at Washington. We hope they may improve the opportunity to learn somewhat from Grant on the subject of Retrenchment. A little enlightment is needed at Harrisburg.

DID you ever hear of an active, earnest member of the Democratic party who even *seemed* to want efficient measures taken to prevent Illegal Voting. And can you imagine that the wire workers of that party don't know which side profits by illegal voting, and how it is effected?

REVERDY JOHNSON has been granted leave of absence to return home about the 4th of March. Earnest hopes are expressed in political circles that he may be permitted to remain at home.

ELECTION OFFICERS.—Let the Republicans in the various townships see to it that they secure good election officers. A little activity now may be of vast importance in securing a victory next fall.

THE Reconstruction Committee have reported on the case of the Georgia members and recommend that their seats be declared vacant.

COAL has declined two dollars per ton in the New York markets.

THERE is a remarkable degree of good sense in the annexed Democratic dispatch to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*:

Most of the men with whom I have conversed agree in thinking (and fearing) that Gen. Grant's Cabinet (or staff, as they say it will be,) will be much more radical than persons generally suppose. One gentleman in giving reasons for this belief argued thus —that Grant was a practical and positive man, and would have only practical and positive men about him, and practical and positive men were always Radicals. It was, perhaps, the most logical explanation he could have given for his belief.

THERE is a rumor which, if true proves that General Cass, President of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, is not considering the interests of the State of which he asks to be Governor. It is asserted that Jay Gould, of the New York and Erie, spent Friday and Saturday at the Monongahela House, Pittsburg, and during his stay in the Smoky City had an interview with General Cass, which, it is alleged, resulted in an agreement by which the latter, if re elected to the presidency of the Western road, will so manipulate the affairs of the company as to give to the New York and Erie that for which they have so long fought, a connecting link between New York city and the great West. This, it is contended, will operate for a long time against the material interests of the State, as it will require several years for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to get their connecting link between Pittsburg and Chicago into as complete working order as the Fort Wayne Road. It is now understood that there will be a counter movement started, to prevent the accomplishment of the object which it is alleged Jay Gould and General Cass have just effected.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 27, 1869.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A State Temperance Convention was in session here on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, and was quite largely attended, especially from the Eastern and middle portions of the State. The great point discussed seemed to be in reference to the propriety of taking action looking to the immediate formation of a temperance political party. The proposition was very animatedly debated and finally voted down only by a very small majority. The most important propositions adopted were resolutions recommending local prohibition wherever it is possible to secure and enforce it, and recommending the passage of a general law by the Legislature submitting the question of prohibition to the voters of each election district, and if a majority vote in favor of prohibition no license shall be issued by any court for the district until such vote shall be reversed at a subsequent election. The proceedings throughout evinced a thorough awakening among the friends of the temperance cause, and a determination to make their efforts in the future more potent in accomplishing the objects desired.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The necessities of a time of war rendered the business of this Department very extensive, but the cause having now ceased to exist there seems to be no good reason why the office of Adjutant General should be continued. In the spirit of retrenchment and reform Mr. Stranahan of Erie, has introduced into the House a bill to abolish this Department after the first of June next, and to transfer its duties to an additional clerk in the Auditor General's Office. The item of salaries for this Department as given in the appropriation bill for the present is $8,500 alone. It is claimed that the whole business of the Department can be performed by a single clerk at a salary of $1,500 a year. In addition to this there is at present the expense of running the machinery of an entirely distinct department. What the amount per year is for postage, telegrams, expressage, light, fuel, stationery, and "miscellaneous" it is impossible to tell, those items for some reason being combined with similar items for the State Historians' Department in the appropriation bill. They will however swell the total expense to quite a large amount. There is a tendency with the members of the present Legislature to lop off all unnecessary expenses, and this leads to the belief that the present bill is likely to pass.

HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.—THE COST.

The manner in which the preparation of this work has dragged its slow length along has led to an investigation into the probable extent and cost of the work. On Wednesday Mr. Errett made a report to the Senate from the Committee on Public Printing in which he gives an estimate of the cost based upon figures obtained from the State Printer. In round numbers the cost of the publication of each volume is seven dollars. Supposing the work may be comprised within four volumes the cost to the State will be as follows: for compilation, $20,000; 5000 sets, four volumes each, at seven dollars per volume, $140,000; Express charges for delivery, $10,000; making a sum total of $170,000. Should the work extend to five volumes, which the committee say is not unlikely, the total will be increased to $207,000. Whether the Legislature will continue this expensive method of writing and publishing the History is a question yet to be considered. At least it seems to be a matter of regret that the undertaking was ever attempted in the present form.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr Davis has introduced into the Senate a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to the effect that in every year of a Presidential Election the State election shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November instead of the second Tuesday of October, the bill has been reported favorably from Committee and it is quite probable it will pass. There is no reason why we should hold two elections so near together, and the, change proposed seems in every way desirable.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL.

For Philadelphia has at length been defeated. Nearly the entire week the Democrats have been trying to bring it up in the Senate fearing delay would lose to them the votes of some "week Kneed" Republicans. On agreeing to the first section of the bill the vote stood 11 ayes to 20 nays—Senators Fisher, Lowry, Osterhout, Robison, Stutzman and Taylor, Republicans, voting in the negative. The propriety of the bill as a political measure is doubtful, and its defeat is not a matter of much regret.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The remaining contested election case before the Legislature is the one of Thayer *vs.* Greenbank for the office of Associate Judge of Philadelphia. The contestant has closed and the Committee will be in Philadelphia during the coming week to receive the testimony of the other Side. The Committee is expected to report in about two or three weeks.

ADJOURNMENT.

Both Houses adjourned yesterday until Monday evening, the 8th of March. This adjournment is for the purpose of allowing the members and officers to attend the inauguration of General Grant as President of the United States.

IMPORTANT TO WOOL GROWERS.—The following circular from an extensive wool house in Philadelphia contains suggestions which may be of value to farmers in this section. It will be seen that these dealers are aprehensive that ¾ blood and coarse wool will continue to decline in price, while a good market will always exist for the long combing wool.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—Enclosed is a sample of combing wool grown in Illinois, and worth 50 to 53 cents per pound to day in our market in the unwashed condition. The demand for these wools is increasing so rapidly that it will be impossible for the American farmers to supply enough of them for years to come.

Three-fourth blood wools are now grown in excess of the wants of the country, and soon California and Texas will raise enormous quantities of this quality, and probably cause a further reduction in the price. If our farmers in the present wool growing sections wish to raise wool to a profit, they can do so quite easily and with but light expense in making the change.

Let them buy of the Canadian farmers Leicestershire bucks at a cost of eight to ten dollars each, and cross them with their medium and coarse wool ewes, and they will produce sheep valuable for mutton, and bearing the wool which is most wanted and said to command a high price. These sheep will be hardy, but they should be sheltered from the storms in winter and fed on turnips and other roots rather than corn, that the wool staple may be strong and lustrous.

"MURDER WILL OUT"—The Burdell Murder mystery is at last solved. A convict in Sing Sing Prison, New York, named Jeffards, who recently died, has confessed that he was the murderer, and that Mrs. Cunningham was privy to it, and encouraged him to commit the deed, but gave him no personal assistance in the murder. Jeffards was let out of the house by Mrs. Cunningham, who managed successfully to cover up his tracks and cast suspicion in other directions. The Burdell murder occurred in Bond street, New York, about twelve years ago, and occasioned intense excitement at the time, and while the trial of Mrs. Cunningham was in progress. Mrs. C., was acquitted, and when last heard from was living in California.

40TH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.

THURSDAY Feb. 25th.—Mr. Williams called up the bill to amend the act of March 31, 1868, to exempt certain manufactures from internal revenue tax.

The bill was passed—yeas 36, nays 28.

The night session being set apart by especial order for private bills, a number reported from the Committee on claims were taken up and passed.

In the House the following bill was passed.

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the first day of June next, or sooner if practicable, there shall be coined at the Mint of the United States and such of its branches as the Director of the Mint, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, the following pieces, to be composed of copper and nickel, in the proportion of not less than 25 per cent. nor more than 33 per cent. of nickel, viz: a piece of one cent to weigh one and one half grains or 23 and 15-100 grains; a piece of three cents to weigh three grains, and a piece of five cents to weigh five grains, with such devices as may be fixed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Such devices, when adopted, shall not thereafter be changed by said officers, and the present coinage of one, three and five cent pieces, whether of bronze, nickel, copper or silver, and the issue of Treasury notes of ten cents, shall thereupon cease.

SENATE.

FRIDAY Feb 26th—The resolution to pay the Senators from the reconstructed States from the commencement of the 40th Congress was first called up and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when.

The following first section of Mr. Schenck's bill, as amended and reported in the Senate was read to-day, from the Committee on Finance:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all its just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of its laws by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver.

The report of the committee of conference on the Constitutional amendment, the special order for two o'clock, then came up. The report was read as follows:

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

This led to a lengthy and spirited discussion until 4 o'clock when the Senate took a recess until 7 o'clock P. M. at which time, on motion of Mr. Stewart the constitutional amendment was taken up, and after considerable discussion, the report of the conference committee was concurred in, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Cragin, Drake, Ferry, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kellogg, McDonald, Morgan, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Nye, Osborn, Patterson (N. H.), Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Sherman, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Warner, Welch, Willey, Williams, and Wilson—39.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fowler, Hendricks, McCreery, Norton, Patterson (Tenn.), Pool, Vickers and Whyte—13.

Messrs. Edmunds and Pomeroy were in their seats, but refused to answer when their names were called.

The Chair stated that two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, the constitutional amendment was adopted.

HOUSE

In the House they resumed the consideration of the amendments to the deficiency bill. The only amendment of importance adopted by the committee of the whole, which was not agreed to by the House was one striking out the salary of the Minister to Portugal—yeas, 66: nays, 68. The bill then passed.

SENATE.

SATURDAY Feb 27th—The bill to strengthen the public credit was taken up in the morning session and at the Evening session after a discussion lasting for nearly five hours, the bill was passed 29 to 16. At midnight the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

At the evening session in the House Mr. Carke (Kansas) introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Union Pacific Railroad Company, eastern division, to change its name to that of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company. Passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate amendment to the Indian appropriation bill.

After a very long discussion, without taking a vote on any of the amendments, the committee rose.

The House at 10 30 P. M., adjourned.

FAILURE OF A BANK.—The Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, located on Arch street near eighth, suspended payment on Tuesday morning 20th ult. The bank has not been in good credit for a year and a half past with the few most intimately acquainted with the manner in which it has been operated. For the last three months it has been under close watch of the Board of Bank Presidents, and enough that was irregular was discovered in the conduct of the Cashier of the bank to warrant request from the Board for his resignation, which was subsequently made, and at once formally tendered. A committee of the Board of Presidents made an examination on Thursday or Friday last, and though they detected some irregularities, and reported positive fraud to the amount of $10,000, they nevertheless expressed their belief that the bank was able to go on, and united in a resolve to sustain it through its present emergency. The old cashier having left, the investigation of the books of the bank was continued, and on Monday, being a *dies non* in the business of the bank, two or three clerks from other banks were brought in as experts to aid in the examination, and continued their labors until late at night. The accounts were found in a very unsettled and disordered state, overdrafts and fraudulent entries being detected to the amount, in round numbers, of at least *one hundred thousand dollars!* By its last statement, on the 16th, it showed liabilities on account of deposits to the amount of $508,938, and resources to the amount of $180,278 in legal tenders, and $547,676 in loans and discounted paper—in all, $727,954 from which to pay $508,938 of deposits. Back of this there is the Cashier's security of $25,000, and, beyond that again, the capital of the bank, $225,000 more. It is the opinion of the President of the bank that there can be no loss to depositors—the note-holders are of course protected—and he hopes that even the capital of the bank is unimpaired.

THURLOW WEED writes as follows from Aiken, South Carolina: "There is joy for the country in President Grant's response to the Congressional Committee. It is a grateful gleam of light dispelling the blackness which has so long enveloped our financial horizon. All is as we hoped. Grant is to be, like Washington, twice the country's savior—first in command of its armies, and next as its President. He will inaugurate economy. He will resist the prodigal appropriations. He will appoint honest men to, and remove dishonest men from office. He has said it, and he will do it, for he always 'fights it out on this line.' This will bring our country back to the palmy days, the prosperity, and the happiness it enjoyed during the Presidential terms of James Monroe and John Quincy Adams. Let the whole people, therefore, 'clap their hands with joy.' The inauguration of Grant will be as truly a day of jubilee as that which has so long been commemorated in obedience to the inspiration of John Adams, by the ringing of bells the display of fireworks, and the firing of cannon."

THE streets of London have neither order nor consistency. The best informed cockney cannot tell where different streets are to be found. New streets are opened very fast, and men register good names for those they are interested in as they would register titles for newspapers. Many names are duplicated before the streets are built.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 28.—*The Reforma*, the best paper published in Madrid says, in relation to the Cuban revolution, that the continuance of the struggle is to be void of any other result than ruin to Spain, and urgently suggests the expediency of a compromise, if it be on the terms of a separate and even an independent government for the island.

MADRID, Feb. 27.—During the session of Constituent Cortes, last evening, Prime Minister Marshall Serrano said that notwithstanding the retirement of the late provisional government, the members who had composed it would still retain seats in the Cortes. He also said that the policy of the government would be to follow the programme which the revolution had established. An early effort would be made to disarm the attacks of the Republicans by reducing the expenditures in all quarters, and pursuing a liberal policy generally. He regretted that the liberal reforms which had been contemplated for Cuba had been necessarily delayed by reason of the insurrection there.

THE editor of the New York *Commercial Advertizer*, who saw John C. Breckenridge during his brief tarry in that city, last week, says: "We could not but remark the alterations which time and exile had made in his personal appearance. He does not look like the same man who years ago presided with so much grace and dignity in the Senate of the United States. A thoroughly jaded and careworn expression is upon his face, and the once glossy black hair is thickly strewn with gray. The urbanity, gentlemanly breeding and courteous air which made him a shining figure in the gay ranks of Washington society before the war, are still apparent, however, and point more keenly to the regrets that we feel, that the dark spell of treason should have turned this gifted Kentuckian from his allegiance."

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Chief Justice Woodward of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, has delivered the following opinion, which is important to our merchants, manufacturers, workingmen, and, in fact, the people of the whole country. He says: "I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system." No better recommendation could be given so valuable a tonic as this celebrated standard Bitters. "Hoofland's German Bitters" contains no Alcoholic material.

"Hoofflands' German Tonic," is a mixture containing all the ingredients of Hoofland's Bitters, combined with pure Santa Cruz Rum, orange, anise, &c., forming the best and most pleasant Tonic in the world. Principal Office, 631 Arch St., Philad'a, Pa. Sold everywhere by Druggists and others.

A recent suit against an insurance company before the Supreme Court of Missouri, led to a decision of wide interest. The company resisted payment of a loss, on the ground that the application for the policy did not give accurate answers to questions concerning the character of the title to the property. The holder of the policy responded with proof that he had made a frank and full statement of the facts to the company's agent, when he was soliciting the insurance, and that after this statement the agent, saying it made no difference, filled in the inaccurate answers in the application. The Court held the company responsible for this action of its agent, and required the payment of the loss. The principle thus established is of wide application, especially in life insurance companies, whose agents are often tempted to slur over doubtful circumstances concerning the health or antecedents of applicants, in order to secure the issue of the policies.

THE Princess Bacciochi, who recently died, and who is officially described as aunt of the Emperor of the French, though she did not stand in that degree of relation to him, was a singular character. When resident at Rome, some years ago, she discarded the use of bells and of the voice in summoning domestics, but fired pistols to bring them to her—one pistol shot for her footman, two for her maid, three for the coachman, and so on. An Italian, who was living at Rome at the time she was there, tells me that strangers used to be terribly puzzled to divine what the popping of pistols in her palace could mean.

A GRAND CONSUMMATION.—The announcement has been made officially that the first railway to the Pacific ocean, in which the Government has so large a stake, and which must have a commanding influence on the trade of the world, will be finished in June of this year, and its grand opening will probably take place on the ensuing Fourth of July. A fact so stupendous is well calculated to excite universal interest. Marking, as it does, a new era in civilization, it will also initiate some extraordinary revolutions in the commerce, productions, manufactures, policies, and manners of the age. It is impossible to to conceive, much less to calculate the results.

THE Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, located on Arch street, near 8th, suspended payment on Tuesday morning, in consequence of the fraud of its Cashier, a Mr. M'Mullen, amounting to $100.000. It is the opinion of the President of the Bank that there can be no loss to depositors—the note holders are of course protected—and he hopes that even the capital of the Bank is unimpaired. M'Mullen, the cashier, says that the missing money from the bank was lent to various parties, from whom he expects to recover a considerable part. He has not named the parties, but says he will.

The famine has returned to India, and is spreading fast in many of the most populous districts. The Government is doing what it can to relieve the distress by furnishing food and employment to the really helpless, and there are some of the States which possess surplus crops large enough to export quantities of grain to the destitute districts; but it is feared that before relief systems can be fully organized starvation will make sad ravages among the people. At any rate, destitution and disease are scourges which government charity will hardly be able to ward off.

The unsuccessful experiment which the Crown Prince of Prussia has made with his model farm, gives rise to many jests at his expense at the Court of Potsdam. Some time ago he entertained some English guests, and, when cheese was served up to them at dessert, he said to them, "Gentlemen, I am sure this is the most expensive cheese you have ever eaten," and when his guests looked inquiringly at him, he added, "You see, this cheese was made at my model farm, and I must be very much mistaken but it cost me its weight in gold."

A girl in Nashville, Tenn., was tried and convicted for stealing a diamond ring from her employer. Notwithstanding her constant declarations of innocence, and the bitter tears at the disgrace, she was sent to jail merely on circumstantial evidence. A week afterward her employer, while pulling on a pair of boots which he had not worn for several days, felt something in one of them, and upon an examination he discovered the ring.

WILLIAM M'KENNAN, *one* of the Pennsylvanians alluded to as a probable Cabinet officer, is a relative of General Grant by marriage, has acquired a distinguished reputation at the bar of Western Pennsylvania. Although he has mingled but little in public affairs, he has, nevertheless, professionally and otherwise, given abundant proofs of his hereditary right to the high character and great intellectual capacity which distinguished his father, the late Thomas M. T. M'Kennan.

VETOES.—Andrew Johnson's vetoes will render vetoes so ridiculous that no future Executive will indulge in the luxury without measuring the effect well beforehand. The Copper Tariff bill was returned to the House vetoed on Tuesday. Some half dozen short speeches were made, and the bill was then passed over the veto—115 to 56.

A GENTLEMAN in Auburn recently dropped his wallet and several hundred dollars in the morning while going out of his yard. His dog saw it drop in the snow and staid by it all day, until the master's return home, when the faithful animal attracted his attention, and pawed it from under the snow.

THE PUBLIC FAITH.—Congress, by majorities of two thirds, has, after full deliberation, united in the following declaratory act:

AN ACT RELATING TO THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Be it enacted, That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of Government to discharge all just obligations to public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the laws by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligation has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money, or other currency than gold and silver.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any contract hereafter made specifically payable in coin, and the consideration of which may be a loan of coin, or a sale of property, or the rendering of labor or service of any kind, the price of which as carried into the contract may have been adjusted on the basis of the coin value thereof at the time of such sale or the rendering of such service or labor, shall be legal and valid and may be enforced according to its terms.

IN a recent conversation, General Grant expressed his opposition to the present bonded warehouse system, and, with his characteristic pith and sense, specified the fatal error embodied in it. A report says:

He thought on the whole that it encouraged foreign manufacturers to send hither all their surplus goods, to the exclusion of our own, to be stored by the United States, and kept ready for every favorable turn of the market.

He said on the subject of the increase of his salary being mentioned which had been under discussion in Congress, "I shall live on what Congress gives me, spending, of course, every cent of it, and if more was given to me I should spend it all. I have no desire, and do not expect to save anything from my salary, whatever it may be, for my kind friends have placed me in a position which leaves me free from all anxiety about future want, or the wants of my children. We shall have enough to live on, and it is better for them (meaning his children) that they no not rely too much upon money."

GENERAL SHERIDAN, since the close of the Indian war, is bending his energies to weeding out desperate and lawless white men from the Indian Territory. In the latter part of January he issued an order sending beyond the limits of the territory Dr. Holmes, Don Carlos and S. T. Wakeley, formerly Indian agents, for inducing Indians to steal cattle. Samuel Pierson is also ordered out of the territory, the General believing him to be an improper person to remain in proximity to the Indians.

It is stated that an able engineering officer, who was chief-of-staff of one of the prominent Generals of the rebel army of the Southern Confederacy, left this country for Cuba some time ago, to take a leading position in the command of the Cuban revolutionary forces. There are reports from the South that many of the old rebel officers are eager to find their way to Cuba.

An official count, deducting Georgia and Louisana, and *several contested seats*, gives a two-thirds Republican majority in the next House of Representatives. This is well, but we do not see that it is a matter of such immense rejoicing as some of our cotemporaries seem to suppose. It is not likely that Louisiana can be long denied representation, or Georgia either, and so the two-thirds will be but short-lived.

MR. MCPHERSON Clerk of the House, has made a roll-call for the fourth of March. After excluding the representatives from Louisiana and Georgia, and several contested seats the membership foots up to one hundred and thirty-seven Republicans, and sixty two Democrats, thus giving the Republicans more than two thirds. The Democrats claim seventy one members.

GENERAL GRANT, in conversation relative to proposed legislation for Georgia, stated that he thought the Georgia delegation ought to be admitted in Congress. He did not approve of the action of the Georgia Legislature in expelling the negro members, but he thought the courts could remedy the matter.

THE next statement of the public debt is expected to show a reduction of about $10,000,000. The heavy payments for interest have been completed, and the receipts of the past month have exceeded the expenditures by the amount specified.

A CITIZEN of Monterey, Cal., refused to receive into his hands a telegraph dispatch from a neighboring town, because the small pox was raging at the place where the telegram came from. Cautious chap.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY YET.

STOUFFER'S PATENT EGG PRESERVER.

Will keep Eggs in a perfect condition two years Eggs can't spoil while under the process.

It has been used by the patentee twelve years and never failed.

Eggs put up by this process during the summer have been sold in the cities the following winter at five times their original cost!

One man can put up and send to market, $20,000 worth of Eggs in less than six months, and more than double his money.

Is equally applicable to hot or cold climates, is easily understood, and costs about ½ a cent per dozen.

Thousands have tested the Eggs, and certify that they are perfect.

The process is guaranteed to be a perfect "EGG PRESERVER."

The Patent has 16 years to run.

Family Rights, without permission to buy and sell eggs for speculation, $5; Grocers' Rights—in Large Cities, $50; in Villages, $20. States and Counties according to population.

Address, JOHN F. BEAZEL,
26feb3t Uniontown, Penn'a.

DUFF'S COLLEGE,

No. 37 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

P. DUFF, Author of Duff's System of Bookkeeping, President.

Established twenty-eight years, having educated many thousands of Merchants, Bankers and Accountants in the United States and Canadas in the most perfect class instruction, and is now the first College in America to introduce the new important improvement of combining that class instruction with comprehensive exercise in

REAL BUSINESS,

By Wm. H., Charles P., and Robert P. Duff, all experienced business Accountants, each having kept books in extensive firms, giving our students the rare opportunity of becoming at once practical Accountants. DUFF'S new system of Merchants', Manufacturer's, National Bank, Railroad and Private Banker's

BOOK-KEEPING,

Splendidly printed in colors by Harper & Brothers, New York, pp 400. Crown 8vo., $3 75. Postage 35c. The only work containing National Bank and Private Bankers' accounts. No other work of the kind has been so unanimously and emphatically recommended by the press, by business men, by teachers, and by those who have been educated from it. See our new Circular, containing also fac simile of Wm H. Duff's First Premium Penmanship, Medals, &c. Mailed free by P. DUFF & SONS, Principals.

AGENTS WANTED.—$75 to $200 PER MONTH!!! or a commission from which twice that amount can be made by selling the Latest Improved COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, Price $18.00. For Circular and Terms address J. ROWERS & CO.
18dec68m3 320 South Third Street, Phil'a.

P. DUFF & SONS,

124 SECOND AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,

Commission Merchants, Manufacturers' Agents, and Wholesale Dealers in Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Produce. Consignments solicited. Advances made.

Send for our Weekly Price Current.
22jan3mos.

EVERYBODY in want of WALL PAPER examines the stock at the Inquirer Book Store.

DICKENS' NOVELS, full sets, at 25 cents per novel, at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

BUY YOUR HATS & CAPS OF
4dec3in R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. tf

BUY YOUR NOTIONS OF
4dec3m R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

Miscellaneous.

UNPRECEDEDTED SUCCESS.

THE AMERICAN COMBINATION

BUTTON-HOLE

AND

SEWING MACHINE,

Has been honored with the *highest award* in premiums and diplomas wherever entered for competition at *fairs* and *exhibitions* held during the past season. We give the following as a few specimens from among the multitude:

Medal Awarded at the Paris Exposition, 1847.

Havre International Exposition, France: Gold Medal and "Diplome d' Honneur." Over 42 competitors.

Maryland Mechanic Institute Fair, Baltimore, Md.: Gold Medal.

New England Mechanics' Fair, Concord, N. H.: Gold Medal.

Mechanics' Fair, Springland, Mass: Silver Medal, (highest premium awarded.)

Maine State Fair, Portland, Me.: Silver Medal, highest awarded)

Strafford County Fair, Dover, N. H.: Silver Medal, (highest award.)

New England Agricultural Fair, at New Haven, Conn.: Silver Medal. (highest award.)

Green county Fair, Xenia, Ohio, First Premium

New Jersey State Fair, at Waverly, N. J., First Premium.

Washington county Fair, N. Y., First Premium.

Rensselaer County Fair, N. Y., First Premium.

Bucks County Fair, at Doylestown, Pa., First Premium.

Cuyahoga County Fair, Cleveland, Ohio, First Premium.

Erie County Fair, Sandusky, Ohio, First Premium.

Orange County Fair, N. Y., First Premium.

Chester County Fair, West Chester, Pa., First Premium.

Berks County Fair, Reading, Pa., First Premium.

The public are invited to examine this remarkable machine at the rooms of the company,

S. W. CORNER ELEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS

PHILADELPHIA,

and 483 BROADWAY, New York.

Sold also in all the principal towns throughout the country. 3apr68:3m.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS

No. 35 S. Third Street, Philadelphia,

GENERAL AGENTS

FOR THE

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANC COMPANY

OF THE

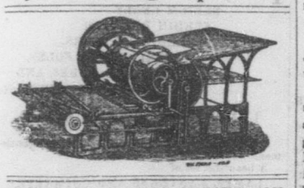
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FOR THE

STATES OF PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25,

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1869

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

State Senator.

BEDFORD, Feb 15th 1869.

JOHN LUTZ, Esq., *Editor of Bedford* INQUIRER:

DEAR SIR:—Will you please announce my name to the Republican Voters of Bedford County, as a candidate for the nomination for State Senator of the District, to be chosen by the Republican party in this County on the 19 day of March next;

I will be thankful for any support that may be extended to me for that position.

Very Respectfully, &c.,
D. WASHABAUGH.

WE are authorized to announce GEORGE SHANNON MULLEN of Napier township as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of State Senator.

Legislative.

PATTONSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 23; 1869

MR. JOHN LUTZ: Please announce the name of JACOB H. LONGENECKER, Esq., as a candidate for renomination for a seat in the next Legislature. Subject to the decision of the Republican voters at the Primary Election March 19, 1869.

SOUTH WOODBERY

Sheriffalty.

We are authorized to announce ISAAC S. WRIGHT, of Pleasantville, St. Clair township, as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of Sheriff.

WE are authorized to announce WILLIAM DIBERT of Bedford Borough as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of Sheriff of Bedford County.

Prothonotary.

We are authorized to announce Lieutenant ISAIAH CONLEY of Schellsburg, as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Prothonotary subject to the decision of the Republican voters of Bedford County.

Local Affairs.

IF you have any desire to stop using tobacco, go at once to Heckerman's and get a box of their tobacco cure.

A COLD SNAP, beginning on Friday last has given our citizens an opportunity to complete their stock of ice. The article, they are now securing is of a very indifferent quality.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is becoming a universal favorite for restoring gray hair to its original color, and making hair grow out thick.

FARMERS and others should remember that H. Heckerman & Son make and sell the best Horse and Cattle powders now in use.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.—Two weeks from to day we hold our Spring Elections. Let our people see that they elect good men for the important offices of School Directors and Justices of the Peace.

A MAN who lives on Dry Ridge this county used, (he tells us) a plug of navy tobacco a week and after buying and using a box of Heckerman's tobacco cure now hates the sight or smell and says that the taste of tobacco makes him sick.

COURT HOUSE IMPROVEMENTS.—Workmen are now engaged in cutting stone for the new steps and wall in front of the Court House. The improvement is one that has long been needed, and we are glad to see that it is soon to be made.

THE SPECIAL COURT—in session last week continued until Saturday morning. A considerable amount of business was disposed of, though the attendance at Court was small. but few persons except clients and witnesses being in attendance. A report of the proceedings and cases disposed of will be found in another column.

A VEIN of fine lead ore was struck while working on the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad near Petersburgh Pa. This is only one of the several mineral ores which will be found in the building of this railroad. This road passes through a quarry of marble equal, if not superior, to the French marble. Most of the cross ties of this road will rest on solid beds of coal, iron, and lead ores.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.—Send your best men as delegates to the county convention. The adoption of the Crawford county system, by the present arrangements will still require the county convention to select candidates for a number of important offices and may give them the selection of Senatorial and Legislative candidates. Therefore we say send your best men as delegates, men who will exercise judgment and discretion in their selection of candidates.

THE cold weather during the first of the week froze the ponds in the neighborhood of Town. Those who did not avail themselves of the opportunity of getting ice before, are now making a rush for these places. The number of unfilled ice-houses will more than consume all the stock in the market, and a number will have to go iceless next Summer.

"Never put off until to-morrow what can be done to day."

THE fire Engine which was brought to the scene of action the night of the fire at the Odd Fellow's building, and with which great execution was *not* done, is still standing in the creek below the bridge on Richard Street. This is characteristic of the carelessness and neglect of Bedford officials. The Borough was at considerable expense in procuring this fire aparatus and certainly she should have some one to look after it. Who is the man?

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—On the 9th ult. T. M. Lynch, sold House and (lot No 170) on Pitt street Bedford Pa. for $2600 to John Shoemaker of Colerain.

Joshua Kegg of Juniata Township, to Martin H. Boor farm, for $1800—Feb 18th.

On the 25ult. T. M. Lynch sold four lots adjoining each other on Penn and East streets to Jacob Reed for the sum of $,2000.

On the Same day Jacob Reed sold his house and lot on Pitt street to T. M. Lynch for $6,500.

QUITE a sudden change in the weather occurred on Friday last; the mud everywhere prevalent during the early part of the week was summarily dried up. Saturday was one of the stormiest days of the departing winter, and with the mercury at about 24°, was anything but pleasant for travelling, and kept our farmers generally at home making the day one of the dullest Saturdays we have experienced for a long time. On Sunday, mercury stood at 22°, and on Monday morning at 14°, since which time it has been moderating.

LIST OF CAUSES tried at Feb. Term, 1869. Adjourned Court (22d day):

F. D. Beegle *vs.* Val. Dull—Sci. Fa. to revive Judgment—Affidavit of defence filed after which Judgment confessed.

Same *vs.* Danl. Wentz Sci. Fa. to revive Judgment—Affidavit of defence filed after which Judgment confessed to Plaintiff.

Mary Alice Forney et al. *vs.* Mathias Forney—Ejectment—Feb. 22, 1869. Jury called and sworn and Feb. 23, 1869, jury discharged and Defendent confesses Judgment to Plaintiff., in consideration of which the Plaintiffs agree that the said Defendent shall live on the land during his life at an annual rent of One Cent per year. Subject to landlord and tenants law &c.,—

Peter Cramer *vs.* William Karns—Summons, Case sur. slander—Jury find for Plaintiff twenty four Dollars damages and Defendent to pay all Costs—

William Kellerman *vs.* Saml. Lehman et al.—Replevin—Jury find for Plaintiff Nine Dollars and Costs,

Richard Langdon *vs.* Riddlesburg Coal & Iron Co. et al.—Replevin—Jury find for Plaintiff Three hundred Dollars and costs.

The Township of Middle Woodbury *vs.* Ephraim Longenecker and Jacob S. Bassler—Appeal by Defendents from Settlement of Township Auditors—Jury were unable to agree and by consent of Counsel were discharged.

CITIZENS CO-OPERATIVE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BEDFORD, PENNA.—The incorporators of the above named company met on Tuesday evening, March 2d, 1869, at the office of E. F. Kerr, and effected a temporary organization by the election of J. R. Durborrow, Esq., President *pro tem.* and E. F. Kerr, Secretary *pro tem.*

The act incorporating the company together with a plan for the government of the same submitted by Mr. Edwards, were read by the Secretary, and on motion of J. W. Dickerson Esq., the corporators proceeded to the election of permanent officers, as follows:

President, Hon. Samuel L. Russell,
Vice President, J. R. Durborrow Esq.
Secretary, E. F. Kerr, Esq.
Treasurer, O. E. Shannon, Esq.

The by laws as presented by Mr. Edwards were submitted after considerable discussion to a committee appointed by the chair consisting of Messrs. Dickerson, Lutz and Edwards with instructions to revise and report at next meeting.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the same office, Tuesday, March 9th, 1869, at 7 P. M.

J. R. DURBORROW, *President pro tem.*
E. F. KERR, Secretary *pro tem.*

THE RAILROAD many of our citizens have not yet been called upon to subscribe to the stock of the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad. All who have not already subscribed will be called upon shortly. Let them be prepared to subscribe liberally to the enterprise. It rests maiuly with the people of Bedford to say whether, by a reasonable liberality they will build the road, or by a miserly and penurious withholding of their means they will shut themselves out from the world for an indefinite number of years to come. We can build the road if we will, but if we intend to do it our business men must cease to be indifferent, must evince some interest in the enterprise and show their interest in liberal subscriptions. Some have already subscribed liberally others should double or treble their subscriptions if they do not wish them to do the cause more harm than good.

WHEN the PLANTATION BITTERS were first made known to the American people some seven years ago, it was supposed that they were an entirely new thing, and had never before been used. So far as their general use in the United States is concerned, this may be true. It is also true that the same Bitters were made and sold in the Island of St. Thomas, over forty years ago, as any old planter, merchant or sea captain doing business with the *West Indies* will tell you. It is distinctly within my recollection that on the return of my father (who was a sea captain, and doing an extensive trade in the Tropics,) he would invariably have these Bitters among the ship's stores, and our family sideboard was never without them. For any sickness, it matters not how severe or trifling, the decanter of these Bitters, by a different name, was always resorted to as a sovereign remedy.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

ALSO a Seventy five dollar Machine of the American Buttonhole and Overseaming Sewing machine Company's Manufacture on the most favorable terms.

Either of the two last named machines can be seen in operation in town, where they have given the most complete satisfaction. Further particulars can be had by calling at, or writing to, the INQUIRER Office Bedford Pa.

tf

PROPERTY holders in town, when called upon to subscribe to the railroad, will do well to remember that property here will inevitably decline in value, if the railroad is not built. With such decline, business will also decrease, the present spirit of enterprise will gradually cease, and we will fall back to the old, dull, monotonous course of things, characteristic of sleepy, out of the way, country villages. The only way to avert such a calamity is to aid and encourage the railroad in every way in our power. The only way to insure the road is to subscribe liberally and not wait for your neighbor to do the work in the hope that you may reap the profit.

SOMETHING NICE.—THE RUSTIC WINDOW SHADE an elegant and convenient article, ready corded needs no rollers, pulleys or other side fixings, can be put up in five minutes and transferred from one window to another without defacing the casing or paint—They are put up in different colors plain and gilt, and can be had at the INQUIRER Book Store from $1,50 to $2,25. Call and examine.

IN one of Doct. Ayer's lectures he states that Chemistry confers more practical benefit on mankind, than any other science, yet from no other source could *more* be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficent influence. He freely confesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies, and advises that the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our colleges and schools.—*Wrightsville, Pa. Star.*

WE have a large assortment of wall paper on hand now, which we will sell cheap for cash until after the 1st of April. Now is the time to make bargains. Remember you must call before the 1st of April. INQUIRER Book Store.

STOP!—WHO? ME?—YES, YOU. WHERE At G. R. Oster & Co's Spacious new *Store*, and examine their immense *stock* of new winter *Goods*, They are now offering great inducements to *cash* buyers. 5feb69:1m.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

Books and Periodicals.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS for March, has the following contents: The Story of a Bad Boy; and Three in a Bed, a Poem; Glass-Cutting and Ornamenting; Little Esther; The World we Live on; The William Henry Letters; Who first used the Mariner's Compass; The Little Culprit; The White Giant; Hannibal at the Altar; How to do it; A Morning Sunbeam; Round the Evening Lamp; Our Letter Box. Fields, Osgood & co., Publishers, Boston.

The Publishers of "*Our Young Folks*," Messrs. Felds, Osgood & Co. of Boston, announce their willingness to send four numbers of their Magazine, from January to April of this year, as specimens, to any persons who will send them their address.

We trust this very liberal offer will bring this really valuable Magazine to the notice of all our readers and be the means of introducing it into all the families where it is now unknown.

PACKARD'S MONTHLY for March contains a very good article on "Printers—Their Character and Characteristics." by Junius Henri Browne; a war story by J. Franklin Fitz; an attack upon Opera Buffe by Edwin De Leon; an article on "Education as it Should be," by Horace Greeley; "How Beecher Makes his Sermons," by Ralph Meeker; "An Open Letter to Comodore Vanderbilt." which assaults the venerable capitalist at every exposed point of his character; a very pleasant paper on "Old Boys," by Mrs. M. L. Ryne, besides an article on "White Crows," by Alice Carey (making her fourth contribution to the magazines for March), in which she combats the idea of Horace Greeley that persistence is about as good as genius in our struggles for eminence.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR MARCH.—The articles and writers are:—Malbone: an Old port Romance—Part 111; By T. W. Higginson. A Thrush in a Gilded Cage—A Poem, by Christopher P. Cranch. The Small Arabs of New York—By Charles Dawson Shanly. Co-operative Housekeeper—Fifth Paper. Little Captain Trott—By Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. A New Chapter of Christian Evidence—By James Freeman Clarke. Consumption in America—Third and Last Paper—By Dr. Henry I Bowditch. The Foe in the Household—The first instalment of a Serial Story, by the author of "Victor and Jacqueline." Our Painters—Second Article—By John Neal. The Fatal Arrow—A Poem, by Alice Cary. Popularizing Art—By James Parton. The New Education—Second Paper—By Charles W. Eliot, Howard at Atlanta—A Poem, by John G. Whittier. The Suabian Alb—By Bayard Taylor. Our New President—By Charles G. Came. Sedge Birds—By J. Eliot Cabot. Reviews and Literary Notices. A most excellent number of the Atlantic. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston.

THE HERALD OF HEALTH for March contains, care of the Lungs, Prevention of Disease, Consumption. Health is Wealth, Material and Immaterial Wealth. The Old Brown Hand, What Shall We Eat, The Grape Cure, Kitty Howard's Journal, Disease of the Heart, Recent Thoughts from Our Best Thinkers, and Editorial Department. The Herald of Health is one of our best Journals and is doing a good work by instructing the people not only in curing diseases by assisting nature but in preventing diseases by proper care and physical culture. Published by Miller Wood & Co., 13 and 15 Laight Street New York.

SOMETHING EXTRA FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—It is well known that THE LITTE CORPORAL, the brilliant Western Juvenile, has a larger circulation than any other Juvenile Magazine in the world. This has been gained by real merit and enterprise.

The Publishers are endeavoring to double their immense circulation this year, and have determined to send their Magazine FOR THREE MONTHS—January, February and March numbers of 1869—FREE to every family who will send their address before the first of May, with four cents in stamps for return postage. These are intended as samples to those who are not now taking the Magazine in its new, enlarged form. Address Alfred L. Sewell & Co., Publishers, Chicago, Ill.

THE American edition of the Westminster Review for January 1869, contains:

The struggle for Empire with the Mahrattas, Richardson's Clarissa. Our Criminal procedure, especially in cases of murder, Mr. Bright's Speeches, Art and Morality; The Adulteration of Food and Drugs, Mr. Darwin's Theories, Contemporary literature &c.,

THE MOTHER'S MAGAZINE Edited and published by D. Mead 5 Beekman Street, New York at $1,50 a year is an old and popular magazine. The march number has a very instructive and interesting variety of articles.

A Malarious Month.

March, that gives us a new President, is also the inaugural month of many harrassing disorders. Entangled in its fogs are the seeds of coughs, colds, and of that alternation of frigidity and fire, more widely known than admired, called fever and ague. The only way to avoid these "little unpleasantnesses," is to render the system strong enough to fight off the atmospheric poison that produces them, and the best way to endow it with this repellent power is to tone it with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

If a wayfarer were credibly informed that a ruffian was waiting at the next corner, he would doubtless turn in his tracks, and take a safer route to his destination. With just about the same amount of trouble, the attacks of diseases prevalent at this season may be evaded. Nay, the trouble will be less, for drug stores lie in every one's route, and every respectable druggist in the Union keeps on hand HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. The article is a staple of trade, and it would be as easy to find a grocery without sugar, as the store of an apothecary without this popular tonic remedy.

In view of the experience of the nation with regard to the article, during the space of twenty years, it seems almost unnecessary to recapitulate its merits to Americans. But as our population is increasing at the rate of a couple of millions a year, in the natural way and by immigration, it may be as well to hint to the rising generation and new arrivals (the old settlers know all about it,) that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the most wholesome and potent vegetable tonic ever manufactured; that it is a specific for debility, dyspepsia, biliousness, and miasmatic fevers; that it prevents, as well as cures, these complaints and their complications; that it is not "bad to take," and is absolutely harmless. 1 m

PAPER Flour and Buckwheat sacks constantly in store and for sale by.

3m. G. R. OSTER & Co.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—The dedication of the Commercial Exchange Association's hall this morning, mostly absorbed the attention of those engaged in the bread-stuffs trade, and the transactions on 'change were of an unimportant character.

The wheat market remains as last quoted, with small sales of red at $1 80@1 90; amber at $1 95, and white at $2 00@2 20. Rye is selling in lots at $1 55. Corn is in fair demand, and 2,000 bushels yellow, mostly in cars, sold at 89@90c. Oats are in steady request, with sales of western at 72@76c, and Pennsylvania at 67@75c, as to quality.

Cloverseed is in fair request, with sales at $9 25@9 75. No change in timothy or flaxseed.

Whisky—The demand is limited, and the sales only in a small way at 97c @ $1 tax paid.

MARRIED.

On the 25th of Feb., in Martinsburg, by the Rev. P. Sheeder, Mr. CHARLES MENTZER to Miss LAVINA F. WATSON, both of Bedford county.

At the residence of the Bride's father in Bedford County, February 11th 1869, by Rev. Samuel Logue, Mr. GEO. THOMAS FRAIL and Miss JULIANN JEWEL, all of Bedford county.

On the 23d, of February, by the Rev. Joseph Hannaberry, at the house of the bride's father, Mr. LYMAN WRIGHT, formerly of St. Clair twp., this county, to Miss ELLEN F. FARRIS, both of Shabesville Tuscarawas county Ohio.

On Wednesday evening Feb. 24th, at the residence of the bride's father in Bedford by the Rev. B. G. W. Reid, Mr. W. T. FILLER to Miss MALINDA SHUCK. The good eatables accompanying this notice were duly appreciated. The happy couple have our best wishes for their success through life.

In Coal-dale borough Bedford co. Feb. 28. 1869, by J. M. Lehman Esq., Mr. ANDREW SWOOPE to Miss SARAH E. WILKINS both of Broad Top city Huntingdon County Pa. Huntingdon papers please copy.

February 23d. 1869, at the residence of Mr. J. A. Stuckey, Altoona Illinois by Rev. B. F. Crouse, Mr. JOSEPH CARNEY of Knoxville, Illinois, to Miss MOLLY R. MILLS of Washington City D. C.

February 25th 1869, at the Eng. Lutheran parsonage in Knoxville Illinois, by the same, Mr. FRANKLIN S. BEAMER to Miss MARY A. ENGLAND both of Knoxville Illinois.

DIED.

At Berlin, Wisconsin, on the 7th of Feb. 1869, the Rev. Wm. W. HICKOK Rector of Trinity Episcopal church of that place, aged 67 years.

At her residence, in East Providence twp., Bedford county Pa., Feb. 18th 1869, Mrs. CATHARINE FELTON, aged 76 years, 11 months and 14 days.

Mother Felton possessed many amiable and christian qualities worthy of imitation. For many years she was a most exemplary member of the Ev. Lutheran church. She is the mother of a large family of children, who are extensively known for their many virtues. She lived to see many grandchildren, and it was a comfort to her when two of them devoted themselves to the work of the gospel ministry. Her death has caused profound sorrow in the entire community.

A genial companion, affectionate mother, kind neighbor, beloved and respected by all who knew her, she has gone from the church—militant to join the church triumphant.

Her death was sudden, funeral very large and the services solemn and impressive. P.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, for the year ending January 1, 1869:

WM. BOWLES, Treasurer, DR.

To am't in Treasury at last settlement	$22?3 68
To amount received from the county Treasurer	2000 00
To am't received from collectors	7111 73
Total	$11335 41

TREASURER, CR.

By amount paid on checks as follows:

Merchandise	$1939 41½
Hardware	167 64
Groceries	57 21
Drugs	120 40
Beef	1155 04
Bacon	402 9?2
Mutton	16 45
Fish	53 50
Potatoes	95 83
Corn	33 00
Rye	54 50
Salt	6 00
Applebutter	100 00
Vinegar	38 00
Issuing orders	23 50
Removal of paupers	117 00
Support out-door paupers	802 75
Support lunatics at State Asylum	163 75
I. I. Noble, manufacturing goods	27 50
Expenses removing Aaron Smith to State Asylum	112 50
Funeral expenses	10 25
Coffins	34 00
Toll	8 37
Blacksmithing	73 70
Expense in Detwiler case	37 50
G. H. Spang, services in Dixier case	5 00
Jos. Claar, percentage on collections	6 36
Meyers & Mengel, advertising	104 80
Durborrow & Lutz, advertising	106 20
M. King and repairing fence	7 50
Four rakes	1 00
Mill license	10 20
Repairs and castings for mill	37 45
Bolting cloth, expressage, making up and putting on	92 75
James B. Hays mill right	10 00
Insurance	11 75
D. Crouse, work at spring house	2 50
I. Deffibaugh, Shoemaking	5 00
Coal	12 50
Lumber	12 50
Sewing machine	85 00
George Lysinger, balance on account	48 45
Samuel Deffibaugh, salary as Steward	500 00
Michael Diehl, services as Director	50 00
J. L. Noble, services as Director	53 00
D. R. Anderson, services as Director	50 00
J. W. Dickerson, salary as attorney and percentage on collection	61 00
E. F. Kerr, salary, stamps, postage, &c	51 85
T. R. Gettys, clerk and extra services	77 25
W. C. Schaeffer, clerk	90 00
William Bowles, treasurer	75 00
Dr. F. C. Reamer, physician	75 00
Medical attendance upon Jane Scatchard	25 00
Services as matron	15 00
John Kemery, for Sundry, checks cancelled and filed	297 33
Mrs. Mary Kepler, money borned Poor House	1000 00
Expenses auditing account	49 00
Total credits	$8664 68½
Total charges	$11335 41
Total credits	8664 68½
Balance in Treasury	$2670 72½

We the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford county, certify that we have examined the foregoing accounts of Wm. Bowles, Treasurer of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, and found the same to be correct and true, as above stated. Witness our hands and seal this 8th day of January, A. D., 1869.

JOHN D. LUCAS,
Attest S. WHIP,
W. C. SCHAEFFER, M. A. HUNTER,
Clerk. Auditors.

Stewart's Statement for the year 1868.

Number of paupers remaining January 1, 1868	70
Number of paupers admitted during the year	52
Number of paupers born during the year	1
	123
Number of paupers discharged during the year	38
Number of paupers died during the year	8
Number of paupers bound out during the year	2
	48
Number of paupers remaining Jan. 1, 1869	75
Meals given to wayfaring persons	1450

Of the present number there are insane 7, partially deranged 12, blind 1, colored 6. There are 31 out-door paupers, provided with food, clothing and medical attendance.

Manufactured in the House.

Shirts,	93	Dresses,	106
Pairs Pants,	73	Chemise,	43
Coats,	32	Skirts,	13
Drawers,	10	Aprons,	53
Vests,	7	Shrouds,	4
Socks and Stockings,	97	Sacques,	4
Towels,	36	Caps,	12
Handkerchiefs,	35	Sheets,	11
Pillow cases,	16	Comforts,	10
Bed ticks,	8	Bolster cases,	6

Products of the Farm.

Bushels potatoes,	300	Bushels beans,	6
Bushels oats,	130	Bushels onions	23
Bushels corn, in ears,	250	Bushels turnips,	28
Bushels buckwheat,	14	Heads cabbage,	2500
Tons hay,	20		

The gardens supplied all kinds of vegetables for the house, during the whole of the summer of which no statement is made.

SAMUEL DEFIBAUGH, Steward.

Poor House Mill Statement.

J. E. WILLS. DR.

To am't of toll grain as per monthly returns: Wheat. Rye. Corn. Buck'wt
1868. 400 121 16 33¾ CR.

By am't of grain used in Poor House and sold sundry persons as per monthly returns: Wh't. Rye. Corn. Buck'wt
518 152 18 271

J. E. WILLS, Miller.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned has taken out letters of administration upon the estate of Isaiah Collins, late of Southampton township, dec'd. Persons indebted will please make an immediate settlement, and persons having claims against the estate will please present them soon.

5mar6t MOSES TEWELL, Adm'r.

New Advertisements.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

AT PRIVATE SALE

The subscriber offers for sale that valuable property known as WHITE HALL, situate in East Providence township, eight miles east of Bloody Run, on the turnpike, about the centre of the township, in a desirable situation, containing 310 acres, with 120 acres cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered with white and yellow pine, convenient to saw mills.

The improvements are a large three story house, large stable, two tenant houses, wagon-maker and smith shops. Church, school house, post office, store and mills convenient. Terms reasonable, and possession given on the 1st of April, 1869.

5martf D. A. T. BLACK.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY. Two $10 MAPS FOR $4.

LLOYD'S PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS Of America and Europe, America and the United States of America. Colored—in 4000 Counties. These great Maps, now just completed, show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the latest alterations in the various European States. These Maps are needed in every School and family in the land—they occupy the space of one Map, and by means of the Reverser, either side can be thrown front, and any part brought level to the eye. County Rights and large discount given to good Agents.

Apply for Circulars, Terms, and send money for Sample Maps, to J. T. LLOYD, 23 Cortland Street, N. Y. 4t

ITS EFFECT IS MIRACULOUS.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SILICIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is a perfect and wonderful article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brash, dry and wiry hair into Beautiful Silken Tresses. But, above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

The whitest and worst looking hair resumes its youthful beauty by its use. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

The first application will do good; you will see the Natural Color returning every day, and BEFORE YOU KNOW IT, the old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Silician Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect.

See that each bottle has our private Government Stamp over the top of the bottle. *All others are imitations.*

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists. 5marlm

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John W. Sams, Esq., Trustee of Valentine Metz, deceased, will attend for that purpose at his office, in Bedford, on Thursday the 11th day of March next, at 11 o'clock A. M., when all interested can attend if they think proper. M. A. POINTS, Auditor.

Feb. 26, 1869?2t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Jacob Snook, Administrator of Emanuel Snook, deceased, will attend for that purpose, at his office in Bedford, on Thursday the 11th day of March next, at nine o'clock A. M., when all interested can attend.

Feb. 26:2t M. A. POINTS, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Maria Metz, Administratrix of Valentine Metz, dec'd, who was Administrator of George Metz, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Thursday the 11th day of March next, at two o'clock P. M., when all interested can attend.

Feb. 26:2t M. A. POINTS, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county to state an account between the Administrators of the estate of John Amos, deceased, and the heirs, and report a distribution of the moneys in the hands of said administrators. Also, to ascertain advancements made to them, and to report abatements, if any, to be made upon the recognizances given to the widow and heirs of said deceased in proceedings for the partition of the real estate of said deceased, and to adjust the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Monday the 15th day of March, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

27feb4w JNO. P. REED, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county to report a distribution of the moneys in the hands of the Administrators of the estate of John Dasher, dec'd, to and amongst creditors and heirs, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Thursday the 11th day of March, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

26feb4w JOHN P. REED, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county to report a distribution of the moneys in the hands of Wm. Cuppett, Executor of the last will &c., of Isaac Cuppett, deceased, and to settle exceptions filed to his account, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Tuesday the 9th day of March A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

26feb4w JNO. P. REED, Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of James Blackburn, late of St. Clair tp., deceased, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

26feb6t AZARIAH BLACKBURN, Ex'r.

ESTATE OF ADAM B. KOONTZ, deceased. Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of Adam B. Koontz, late of Bedford township deceased, by the register of Bedford co., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payments, and all having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ADREAL KOONTZ,
EPHRAIM KOONTZ,
26feb6t Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Corley, Jr. late of Juniata township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, by the Register of Bedford co., he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment immediately, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

FREDERICK HILLEGAS,
26feb6t Administrator.

ESTATE OF GEO. DEITRICK, DEC'D.

To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of George Deitrick, late of Bedford co. dec'd,

TAKE NOTICE.—That by virtue of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and to me directed. I will hold an inquest to make partition and valuation of the real estate of said deceased, which is situate in Harrison township, on the premises, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 10o'clock A. M., when and where you can attend if you see proper.

ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Feb. 16, 1869.

STORE FOR SALE.

Rare chance for entering business. The subscriber desirous of closing his business offers a good chance to any person wishing to purchase a small stock of goods and thereby secure a desirable location for business. For further information apply to John C. Wright Ledford, or to the subscriber at New Paris Bedford county, Pa.

Feb. 26:3t G. W. BLACKBURN.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1869.

The first edition of one hundred thousand of Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Guide in the Flower Garden is now published. It makes a work of 100 pages, beautifully illustrated, with about 150 Fine Wood Engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and an Elegant Colored Plate,

A BOQUET OF FLOWERS.

It is the most beautiful, as well as the most instructive Floral Guide published, giving plain and thorough directions for the CULTURE OF FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES.

The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of my customers, to whom it is sent free without application, but will be forwarded to all who apply by mail, for Ten Cents, which is not half the cost. Address JAMES VICK,
Rochester, N. Y.
26feb2t

A CERTIFICATE OF SCHOLARSHIP in the *Bryant, Stratton & Kimberly* Business College of Philadelphia, for sale at this office.

EVERY THING in the BOOK and STATIONERY line for sale at the Inquirer Book Store

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreement between Directors and Teachers, Checks Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bond of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the *Inquirer* office.

New Advertisements.

$5000 A YEAR can be made by live agents, selling my *new and valuable invention.* Address J. AHEARN, 63 Second St., Baltimore, Md. 26feb4w

WANTED! WANTED!—Agents of either sex, in every town and village, for the largest ONE DOLLAR SALE in the country. The smallest articles sold can be exchanged for a Silver-Plated five-bottled Revolving Castor, or your choice of 200 articles upon exchange list. Commissions to Agents larger than ever. Send for Circular. S. C. THOMPSON & CO.,
26feb4w 136 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

I want to rouse each sleepy head,
Who stands upon the brink,
Where yawning gulfs disclose the dead,
Who might, but did not, think.

I want to warn the living ones
Who blindly grope along,
Ye fathers, daughters, mothers, sons,
What perils round you throng!

Look out, my reader, are you free,
Or do you wear the mark?
Most all are blind and cannot see,
Yea, groping in the dark.

Catarrh, a demon in the head,
Consumption is its son;
Kills hosts, yea, countless millions, dead,
Perhaps you may be one.

That hacking, hawking, spitting, shows,
Catarrh affects your head,
Matter and slime in throat or nose,
Runs down your throat instead.

Your lungs and liver soon will show,
Consumption has its birth;
Catarrh, its sire, will feed it too,
'Till you return to earth.

If colds affect your head and throat,
ANNIHILATOR buy;
Now don't forget what I have wrote,
Or think this subject dry.

WALCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR cures *Catarrh*—the demon flies;
It saves the *lungs*, good health insures,
And Catarrh quickly dies.

I want to gratify my friends,
Who wish to understand
About PAIN PAINT, its use, its ends,
And why its great demand.

I want to show you, plain as day,
Why PAIN PAINT stops all pain,
That you may never have to say
"'Tis not try paint again."

PAIN PAINT will cool but never stain;
Pumps inflammation out;
'Tis harmless on the breast or brain,
A trial stops all doubt.

When inflammation leaves the frame,
All pain will cease at once;
Remove the cause, 'tis all the same;
None doubts unless a dunce.

The pores will ope and drink PAIN PAINT;
Absorbents fill with ease;
Restores the weak, the sick the faint,
The greatest skeptic please.

Evaporation cools the place
As inflammation flies;
Hot blood at the absorbent's base
Makes paint in vapor rise.

'Tis thus PAIN PAINT removes all doubt,
Removes the very cause
By pumping inflammation out;
Or, this we rest our cause.

Wolcott's Pain Paint is sold at all Drug Stores; also, Wolcott's Annihilator, for the cure of Catarrh and Colds in the head. Sent by Express on receipt of the money, at 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. R. L. WOLCOTT, Prop. 25feb4w

150 TEACHERS WANTED.—$75 to $150 per month; for full particulars address "The People's Journal," Philadelphia, Pa. 12f?4t

WANTED.—Salesmen to travel and sell by sample a new line of goods. Situations permanent, and good wages. Address with stamp H. H. RICHARDS & CO., 413 Chestnut street Philadelphia, Pa. 12feb4w

PAINTS FOR FARMERS. Unsurpassed for any purpose. $6 for a bbl. of 300 lbs. Send for circular. GRAFTON MINERAL PAINT CO., 254 Pearl Street, New York. 12fe4t

$100 TO $200 per month salary paid to good Agents to sell our *Patent Non-corrosive White Wire Cloth lines.* State age and past occupation, and address the American Wire Co., 79 William St., N. Y., or 16 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. 12feb4w

AGENTS WANTED.—For the only steel engraving of Gen. Grant and his family published with their approval. Engraved by Sartain. Size 15 by 19, $2 00. 100 per cent. to agents. Address GOODSPEED & Co., Chicago, or No. 37 Park Row, N. Y. 12feb4w

NEW BOOK—200 ENGRAVINGS.

The Farmer's and Mechanic's Manuel, edited by Geo.

Farm, Garden & Household.

THE POTATO CROP.

Hearth and Home on new varieties of potato. We quote:

"Fifty years ago the main variety grown in this country was that known as the English White, a watery, insipid, waxy-fleshed potato only fit for stock. In those days, and, indeed, until within the past twenty-five years, really choice potatoes were imported from England and Nova Scotia. The first improvement was a potato known as Fox's Seedling, then the famous Mercer came up, and held its own for many years; but as our country became opened up for farming purposes, other varieties appeared, some of which—as for instance the Peachblow—divided honors with the Mercer. The progress made in this, as in improvements in fruits, flowers, and vegetables, is, of course, but slow, perhaps only one point at a time being gained. If earliness was gained, perhaps size or flavor was wanting; if these were gained, productiveness or hardiness was wanting, and so on.

The appearance of the rot in 1844, and the disastrous losses it entailed upon the community, drew the attention of persons devoted to rural studies to the necessity of raising new varieties, capable of resisting the rot and other diseases which had attacked the potato.

Few persons are aware of the amount of the potato crop in the United States. It is estimated that one hundred and fifty millions of bushels are consumed annually in this country as an article of food. The crop of the State of New York is estimated at nearly twenty-five millions of bushels, of which the counties of Washington, Rensselaer and Saratoga produced nearly two and a half millions of bushels; and the counties of Oneida, Monroe, Genesee and St. Lawrence produced over three hundred thousand bushels each.

Aside from being used as an article of food, they are also extensively used in manufactures. In Stowe, Vt., five starch factories use up yearly about one hundred thousand bushels of potatoes, and some print works consume over fifty thousand pounds of starch in a year."

Hearth and Home pronounces the "Early Rose" the very best potato yet introduced. In the warm, sandy soils of New Jersey, we, last season, saw two crops in succession, raised from tubers planted in April—that is to say, those planted early in April ripened early enough to make a second planting, which ripened in October. It has sold at from one dollar to five dollars a pound, and is now selling readily at the former price. Notwithstanding the high prices paid for it, we have not heard of any person being disappointed or dissatisfied with it, many reporting it as ripening in forty days from the planting—sixty days, however, being the time in ordinary cases. It is reported as yielding from forty to sixty pounds of tubers from one pound of seed.

This variety was raised by Mr. Brezee in 1861, from seed of the Garnet Chili. Stem erect, stout, of medium height, with large leaves; it flowers freely, but does not fruit; tubers very smooth, skin very thin, but tough; of a dull, bluish tint; flesh white, solid, and brittle; very mealy, and of excellent quality for the table. It ripens ten days earlier than the Early Goodrich, and is equal if not superior to that variety for the table. It is very productive."

WORK TO BE DONE NOW.

Many gardeners and others who have gardens delay work through the winter, which can just as well be done then, when there is little or nothing else to do until March, and then are so hurried with other work as to at least partially neglect the other.

We refer to the gathering up of the rubbish scattered about—the stones, stakes, boards, posts, heaps of brush, decayed roots—pruning of the rose-bushes, vines, and shrubbery generally; pruning of the fruit-trees, when the branches are not too large, which ought to be deferred to June; pruning of the roots of the dwarf pear-trees, when they fail to fruit from rapid growth, as we have often recommended, by thrusting the spade down to the handle from eighteen inches to two feet from the stem all around it. Prune or clear out the dead or surplus stalks of the currant and gooseberry bushes; scrape and wash with whale oil soap and water, one pound to a bucket, the stems or trunks of the fruit-trees that may need it.

Repair the garden implements; put in new handles where needed; teeth in the wooden rakes; prepare the brush for the peas; the poles for the beans; the stalks for the raspberries; and make trellises for flowers and vines as may be necessary. Every good gardener should make himself familiar with tools, and become competent to do all this work satisfactorily in the many days of comparative leisure during the winter and early spring months. Tools should be carefully sheltered and always kept in the best order.

Overhaul occasionally the seed chest to see that the mice have not, despite your efforts at safety, got among them.

The hot-beds should now be made for the crop of cauliflower and lettuce. In some gardens these beds have already been made, our own more than two weeks ago, the cauliflower plants are growing finely, and the long scarlet radish is up. But it is not too late yet for these beds; in cold springs they are better late, for the heat of the manure sometimes becomes exhausted before it has performed its office when made up at too early a period. During the coming month the hot-beds for cabbage, beet, tomato and eggplants must be under way. Every farmer should have a hot-bed or two, as he has plenty of horse-manure and they are very simply made, as described by our Chesapeake City correspondent in another column.

There is a great gain in the work of the season to have the things we have named attended to, so that when the active labors of the garden begin there will be no drawbacks or hindrances, but everything can go on steadily and regularly.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

LARGEST STEER IN THE WORLD.

There is a white steer, aged six years and six months, belonging to Samuel H. Jones, of Sangamon county, Illinois, that is six feet six inches high; nine feet six inches in length; ten feet six inches around the girth; three feet across the hips; and weighs three thousand and six hundred pounds! He is a cross of the "Short Horn Durham" and the "Patton" stock.

An excursion party was made up recently, at Springfield, with the express purpose of visiting this monster beast, twelve miles from that place, at Williamsburg. The party on their arrival, appointed a committee, consisting of Col. White, of Sangamon county, and our fellow citizen, A. W. Bothwell, Esq., to take the exact measurement of this steer, which they did, with the above result. We derive these facts from Mr. A. W. Bothwell, one of the committee-men, and therefore they may be relied upon as correct. Mr. Jones has been offered $1,500 for this steer, but refused to sell. He purposes increasing its weight to 4,000 pounds, when he is to receive two thousand dollars for it.

We challenge the whole world to produce a steer equal in size and weight to the one described.—*American Stock Journal.*

A USEFUL CEMENT.—A useful cement for closing up cracks in stove plates, stove doors &c., is prepared by mixing finely pulverized iron, such as can be procured at the druggists with liquid water glass to a thick paste, and then coating the cracks with it. The hotter the fire becomes the more does the cement melt and combine with its metalic ingredients and the more completely will the crack become closed.

Humorous.

Is a pretty woman called a toast because she is exposed to the fire of so many glances.

WHY was Noah never hungry? Because he had Ham with him.

THE first part of married life is the shine of the honeymoon; the rest, too often, moonshine.

IF time is money, most people have a good deal more money than they know what to do with.

THE most delicate method of giving a lady a *key* to your feelings is to send her a *lock* of your hair.

WE think that a man carries the borrowing principle a trifle too far when he ask us to lend him our ears.

A prisoner was examined in court, and contradicted himself. "Why do you lie so?" asked the judge; "haven't you a lawyer?"

THE woodman who spared that tree, came near freezing to death the past winter, on account of the scarcity of wood.

IF four quarters make a yard, how many will make a garden? If seven days make one week, how many will make one strong?

THERE is a man in town so knowing, that people who don't know their own minds come to him for information on the subject.

A courtly negro recently sent a reply to an invitation, in which he regretted, "that circumstances repugnant to the acquiesce would prevent his acceptance to the invite."

IT is supposed that the thief who was reported in the morning papers as having left the house, did so because he was not able to take it with him.

"WHEN things get to the worst, they generally take a turn for the better." This proverb applies more particularly to a lady's silk dress.—when she cannot get a new one.

A Gentleman advertises for a horse "for a lady of dark color, a good trotter, and of stylish action?" The horse "must be young and have a long tail about fifteen hands high."

"FINE day for the race," said a wag to a sporting friend one bright morning lately. "What race?" anxiously inquired his friend, "Why, the human race to be sure was the reply.

AN Irish girl told her forbidden lover that she was longing to possess his portrait, and intended to obtain it. "But how if your friends see it?" "Ah, I'll tell the artist not to make it like you, so they won't know it."

IN a recent temperance lecture Beecher remarked that Ireland grew no wines. One of his hearers reminded him that the Green Isle grows whiskey. "Oh, yes," said Beecher, "I acknowledge the corn."

A Dutchman, not one hundred miles from Middleburg, having suddenly lost an infant son, of whom he was very fond, thus vented his inconsolable grief over the corpse of his child: "I don't see wot did make him tie—he was so fatter as putter—I wouldn't haf him tie for ten shillings!"

"PETER, what are you doing to that boy?" said a schoolmaster. "He wanted to know if you take ten from seventeen how many will remain, so I took ten of his apples to show him and he wants them back." "Well, why don't you do it then?" "Cos, sir, he would then forget how many was left."

IN Westerly, R. I., a missionary had painted on the fences: "What shall I do to be saved?" To which a quick medicine man added: "Use——bitters." The evangelist retorted by printing under "Use——bitters," in another place, the words, "Then prepare to meet thy God."

A RECENT Paris paper thus reports a conversation between two conservatives; "And what has become of the son of our friend X.?" "Don't ask me: he has turned out badly." "How's that? I thought he was intelligent and industrious. What has become of him?" "He has become a journalist." "A journalist—and his father is such an honest man; its incredible."

A few days since, in a Boston eating house a young man discovered a cockroach in his pudding. He turned the insect over and over, examined it closely, and finally remarked to a person who was sitting near him: "That ain't right. I don't like it, and if I find another I won't eat the pudding."

A Darkey in Natchez was boasting to a grocer of the cheapness of ten pounds of sugar he had bought at a rival store. "Let me weigh the package," said the grocer. The darkey assented, and it was two pounds short. The colored gentleman looked perplexed for a moment, and then said: "Guess he didn't cheat dis chile much; for while he was gettin' de sugar, I stole two pair of shoes."

A GENTLEMEN was walking down the street the other day, when he saw two boys on the sidewalk apparently searching for something. One of the boys remarked, just as he reached them: "Well, ten dollars is worth hunting after." So the gentleman stopped and searched awhile. Finally, he got tired, and said to the boys; "Have you lost a ten dollar note?" "No, sir," said they; "but we didn't know but what we could find one."

AMELIA, for the—yes, at thy command, I'd tear the eternal firmament into a thousand fragments—I'd gather the stars one by one as they tumble from the regions of ethereal space, and put them in my trousers pockets. I'd pick the sun—that oriental god of day that traverses the blue arch of heaven in such majestic splendor—I'll tear him from the sky and quench his bright effulgence in the fountain of my eternal love for thee." "Don't Henry, it would be so very dark."

WHILE trudging along one day all alone, a soldier met a Methodist circuit-rider, and at once recognized him as such, but affected ignorance of it.

Preacher.—"What command do you belong to?"

Soldier.—"I belong to the—th Texas Regiment, Van Dorn's army. What army do you belong to?"

Preacher, (very solemnly.)—I belong to the army of the Lord!,'

Soldier'—"My friend, you've got a very long way from headquarters?"

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreement between Directors and Teachers, Checks Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bond of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the *Inquirer* office.

ALL KINDS OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS furnished at the Inquirer Book Store.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

EVERYBODY can be accommodated with WALL PAPER at the Inquirer Book Store.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR, FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER, and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum* Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy conditon, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION:

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON, is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES:

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle..... $1 00
" " " half dozen..... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

☞ For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Dr. B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Telegraphic.

ELECTRIC

TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S OFFICE,

Nos. 23 & 25 Nassau Street,

NEW YORK.

Organized under special charter from the State of New York,

CAPITAL.....$5,000,000

50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia.

PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China.

FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New York.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer Michi Central Railroad, Boston.

ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company, New York.

Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse N. Y.

O. H. PALMER, Treasurer Western Union Telegraph Company, New York.

FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New York.

NICHOLAS MICKLES, New York.

OFFICERS.

A. G. CURTIN, President.

N. MICKLES, Vice President.

GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.

GEORGE ELLIS (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth,) Treasurer.

Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of nine hundred miles at once, between the following ports, viz:

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macoa	60,000
Hong-Kong	240,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company proposes erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China as very large country, in the main densely peopled; but a few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes by the local magistrates make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these, who are over ten years old, not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay the cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of a vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

The stock of this Company has been unqualifiedly recommended to capitalists and business men, as a desirable investment by editorial articles in the New York *Herald, Tribune, World, Times, Post, Express, Independent,* and in the Philadelphia *North American, Press, Ledger, Inquirer, Age, Bulletin* and *Telegraph.*

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly instalments of $2 50 each, commencing December 1, 1868, on application to

DREXEL & CO.,
34 South Third Street,
Philadelphia.

Shares can be obtained in Bedford by application to Reed & Schell Bankers, who are authorized to receive subscriptions, and can give all necessary information on the subject.

sep18:6mos

Dry Goods, &c.

$1,000 REWARD! $1,000

WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY MAN WHO CAN PRODUCE AS

LARGE AND AS CHEAP

A STOCK OF GOODS AS

G. R. OSTER & CO.

who are now receiving and opening at their Spacious New Store, the most extensive and varied assortment of new CHEAP

WINTER GOODS

ever opened in Bedford, purchased under favorable circumstances since the great break down in prices, and will now offer them to CASH buyers, both wholesale and retail, at much lower prices than the same kind can be bought for in Bedford county. Country Storekeepers will find an opportunity of sorting up their stocks, if only a single piece is wanted, at wholesale prices.

SPECIAL.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

In ladies dress goods, such as Striped and Chene Mohair, Striped plaid, Shot and Chene Poplins in changeable effects, for suits and walking dresses, all that look at them say they are cheap. Extra heavy mixed Melange Poplins and ne plus ultra Repellants for suits, Empress Cloth, English Serges, Epinglines and corded Poplins, in brown, steel, violet, purple, wine green, garnet and bismark. They are beauties. All you have to do is look at them, and your own judgment wil say buy. French Merinos, Coburgs, Wool Delaines and Alpacas in all the new colorings, best American Delaines and Armures in the new stripes, and palka dots, very desirable.

CALICOES!

10000 yards of beautiful calico prints that won't fade, at 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15 and 16 cents.

MUSLINS!

Piles of bleached and unbleached muslins, at 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 20 cents.

FLANNELS!

You have all heard no doubt of our cheap flannels. It is all over town. The ladies talk about it as much as of the coming holidays; all wool flannels at 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 and 60 cents.

FURS, SHAWLS, &C.

Ladie's Furs, Shawls, Grand Duchess, Lady Belle, pretty Balmoral and Hoop Skirts. Corsets, guaranteed to stand enough of pressure to break a rib every week. Ladies' Breakfast Shawls, Merino Vests, Hoods, Gloves and Hosiery.

UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, &C.

Men's Wool and Merino Undershirts and drawers. Woolen and White Overshirts, Comforts, Neckties, scarfs, collars, &c.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C.

A large and varied assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Velvet Cord, Blankets, Ginghams, Checks, Tickings, Shirting Stripes, table Diapers, Napkins, Doylies, and Towels, decily cheap.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Don't our Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes strike you as cheap. A whole rig at our store from tip to toe and wont cost you much.

CARPETS AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

Wool filling and all wool ingrain carpets, venitian entry and stair carpets, and floor oil cloths.

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.

Choice Java, Laguayra and Rio coffee. Choice French Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong and Japan Tea.

A full line of sugars and syrups. A choice assortment of tobaccos and segars. In a word everything you want. All are invited to call and see for themselves. No trouble to show goods whether you wish to buy or not. Terms cash unless otherwise specified. G. R. OSTER & CO.

18dec3m

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE

J. M. SHOEMAKER

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST

AND IS RECEIVING A LARGE AND

CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HATS & CAPS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CEDARWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

TOBACCO,

SEGARS, &c. &c.

GIVE HIM A CALL AND SEE FOR

YOURSELVES.

J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, Pa., Nov. 6th, 1868.

A $5.00 GREENBACK of full value sent to any Book Agent.

AGENTS WANTED FOR MATTHEW HALE SMITH'S NEW BOOK,

"*SUNSHINE AND SHADOW IN NEW YORK.*"

a work replete with anecdotes and incidents of LIFE IN THE GREAT METROPOLIS, being a MIRROR OF NEW YORK, reflecting THE SECRETS OF THE GREAT CITY.

One agent sold 80 in one day, another sold and delivered 225 in 15 days, another 304 in 7 days. No book ever published that sells so rapidly.

IF you wish to know how Fortunes are made and lost in a day; how Shrewd Men are ruined in Wall Street; how "Countrymen" are swindled by Sharpers; how Ministers and Merchants are Blackmailed; how Dance Halls and Concert Saloons are managed; how Gambling Houses and Lotteries are conducted; how Stock Companies Originate and how the Bubbles Burst, &c. read this work. It tells you about the mysteries of New York, and contains spicy life sketches of its noted millionaires, merchants, &c. A large octavo volume, 720 pages, finely illustrated. The largest commission given. Our 32 page circular and a $5.00 Greenback sent free on application. For full particulars and terms address the sole publishers. J. B. BURR & CO.,

5feb6t Hartford, Conn.

Books &c.

THE INQUIRER

BOOK STORE,

opposite the Mengel House,

BEDFORD, PA.

The proprietor takes pleasure in offering to the public the following articles belonging to the Book Business, at CITY RETAIL PRICES:

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS:

Dream Life,
Reveries of a Bachelor,
Bryant's,
Halleck's,
Jean Ingelow's,
Tupper's,
Poe's,
Milton's,
Whittier's,
Longfellow's,
Tenneyson's,
Bayard Taylor's,
Walter Scott's,
Wadsworth's,
Grey's Poems,
100 Selections;
Two Marriages;
The Initials;
Phœnixiana;
A. Ward, his Book;
Nasby's Letters;
Dictionary of Quotations;
Macauly's England;
Homespun;
Kathrina;
Bittersweet;
Enoch Arden;
Tent on the Beach;
Snow Bound;
Country Living;
Companion Poets;
Tom Brown at Rugby,
Baker's Secret Service; and many others.

NOVELS:

Miss Mulbach's,
Marryatt's, Dicken's (25 cent edition),
Miss Ellen Pickering's, Sir Walter Scott's (25c edition),
Eugene Sue's, G. W. M. Reynold's,
Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer's, Alexander Duma's,
Wilkie Collin's, D'Israeli's,
Mrs. Henry Wood's, George Sand's,
Widow Bedott Papers, Wild Western Scenes,
Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures, Caxton's,
Pendennis, Guardian Angel,
Young America Abroad, The Newcomes,
Initials, Robinson Crusoe,
Major Jones' Courtship, Early Dawn,
Travels of Major Jones, Charcoal Sketches,
&c. &c. &c.

BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS, &C.:

Large Family Bibles,
Small Bibles,
Medium Bibles,
Lutheran Hymn Books,
Methodist Hymn Books,
Smith's Dictionary of the Bible,
History of the Books of the Bible;
Pilgrim's Progrers, &c. &c. &c.
Episcopal Prayer Books,
Presbyterian Hymn Books,

SCHOOL BOOKS:

A B C Cards,
Primers,
Osgood's Speller,
Raub's Speller,
Osgood's 1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th, and 5th Readers,
Brook's Normal Primary, Normal Mental, Elementary, and Normal, Written Arithmetics,
Mitchell's New First Lessons, New Primary, and Intermediate Geographies,
Brown's First Lines, and English Grammars,
Warren and Mitchell's Physical Geographies,
Lossing's Common School History of the United States,
Webster's Pocket, Common School, and Unabridged Dictionaries,
Cleveland's Compendium of English Literature,
Cleveland's Compendium of American Literature,
Cleveland's Literature of the 19th Century,
Coppee's Academic Speaker,
Sergeant's Standard and Intermediate Speakers,
Young American Speaker,
Western and Columbian Orator,
Scholday Dialogues,
Northend's Dialogues,
Exhibition Speaker,
American School Dialogue Book,
Payson, Dunton, and Scribner's Copy Books, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, &c.

TOY BOOKS.

Cinderella,
Mother Goose,
Old Mother Hubbard,
Little Red Riding Hood,
The House that Jack Built,
Grand Father Goose's Rhymes, &c.

STATIONERY

Congress, Legal,
Record, Foolscap,
Letter, Congress Letter,
Sermon, Commercial Note,
Ladies' Gilt, Ladies' Octavo,
Mourning, French Note,
Bath Post, Damask Laid Note,
Cream Laid Note, Envelopes, &c.

BLANK BOOKS.

Day Books, Ledgers,
Account Books, Cash Books,
Pocket Ledgers, Time Books,
Tuck Memorandums, Pass Books,
Money Books, Pocket Books.

INKS AND INKSTANDS.

Barometer Inkstands,
Gutta Percha,
Cocoa, and
Morocco Spring Pocket Inkstands,
Glass and Ordinary Stands for Schools,
Flat Glass Ink Wells and Rack,
Arnold's Writing Fluids,
Hover's Inks,
Carmine Inks, Purple Inks,
Charlton's Inks,
Eukolon for pasting, &c.

PENS AND PENCILS.

Gillot's, Cohen's,
Hollowbush & Carey's Payson,
Dunton, and Scribner's Pens:
Clark's Indellible, Faber's Tablet,
Cohen's Eagle,
Office, Faber's
Guttknecht's, Carpenter's Pencils, &c.

PERIODICALS.

Atlantic Monthly,
Harper's Magazine,
Madame Demorest's Mirror of Fashions,
Eclectic Magazine,
Godey's Lady's Book,
Galaxy,
Lady's Friend,
Ladies' Repository,
Old Guard,
Our Young Folks,
Appleton's Railway Guide,
Nick Nax,
Yankee Notions,
Budget of Fun,
Jolly Joker,
Phunny Phellow,
London Punch,
Lippincott's Magazine,
Riverside Magazine,
Northern Monthly,
Waverly Magazine,
Ballou's Magazine,
Gardner's Monthly,
Harper's Weekly
Frank Leslie's Illustrated,
Chimney Corner,
New York Ledger,
New York Weekly,
Wilke's Spirit of the Times,
Harper's Bazar,
Every Saturday,
Living Age,
Pen and Pencil,
Putnam's Monthly Magazine,
Arthur's Home Magazine,
Oliver Optic's Boys and Girl's Magazine &c.

Constantly on hand to accommodate those who want to purchase living reading matter.

Only a part of the vast number of articles pertaining to the Book and Stationery business, which we are prepared to sell cheaper than the cheapest, are above enumerated. Give us a call. We buy and sell for CASH, and by this arrangement we expect to sell as cheap as goods of this class are sold anywhere.

JOHN LUTZ.

June 19, 1868.

Books &c.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.
EDINBURGH REVIEW.
WESTMINSTER REVIEW.
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE

The reprints of the leading Quarterlies and Blackwood are now indispensable to all who desire to keep themselves fully informed with regard to the great subjects of the day, as viewed by the best scholars and soundest thinkers in great Britain. The contributors to the pages of these Reviews are men who stand at the head of the list of English writers on Science, Religion, Art, and General Literature, and whatever is worthy of discussion finds attention in the pages of these Reviews and Blackwood. The variety is so great that no subscriber can fail to be satisfied.

These periodicals are printed with thorough fidelity to the English copy, and are offered at prices which place them within the reach of all.

TERMS FOR 1869.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

CLUBS.

A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $12.80.

POSTAGE.

Subscribers should prepay by the quarter, at the office of delivery. The Postage to any part of the United States is *Two Cents* a number. This rate only applies to current subscriptions. For back numbers the the postage is double.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1869 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1868. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1868, will receive, gratis, Blackwood, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1868.

Subscribers may, by applying early, obtain back sets of the Reviews from Jan. 1865, to Dec. 1868, and of Blackwood's Magazine from Jan. 1866, to Dec. 1868, at half the currant subscription price.

☞ Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 140 Fulton St., N. Y.

The L. S. PUB. CO. also publish the FARMER'S GUIDE, by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, pos paid, $8. dec.25.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL—$1,000,000.

BRANCH OFFICE PHILADELPHIA,

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

Where the general business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

DIRECTORS.

Jay Cooke, Philada. E. A. Rollins, Wash.
C. H. Clark, Philada Henry D. Cooke, Wash.
John W. Ellis, Cincinati W. E. Chandler, Wash.
Wm G. Moorhead, Phil. John D. Defrees, Wash.
G. F. Tyler, Philada. Ed. Dodge, New York.
J. Hinckley Clark, Phil. H. C. Fahnestock, N. Y.

OFFICERS.

C. H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.
E. S. TURNER, Wash. Assistant Secretary.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A., Wash.
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief Medical Department U. S. N., Washington.
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS.

WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium and New Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public.

The rates of premium, being largely reduced, are made as favorable to the insurers as those of the best Mutual Companies and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of Notes, Dividends and the misunderstandings which the latter are so apt to create among the Policy-Holders.

Several new and attractive tables are now presented which need only to be understood to prove acceptable to the public, such as the INCOME-PRODUCING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life Insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, *an annual income equal to ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the par of his policy.* In the latter, the Company agrees *to return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy.*

The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company.

Circulars, Pamphlets and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company in Philadelphia, or to its General